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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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Liaquat Harps On Old Offer

NO STRAIGHT REPLY TO "NO WAR" CALL

Arbitration Proposed

KARACHI, Feb. 21, (PTI-Reuter).

MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, Prime Minister of Pakistan, said here today he was awaiting a reply from Pandit Nehru, to proposals he had submitted for resolving the main disputes between the two countries.

He said he had replied to Pandit Nehru's "no war" proposal on the lines of his "concrete and precise suggestions" made in the Pakistan Parliament on January 17 and was now waiting for his response.

(These suggestions included the reference of the Kashmir question to a free plebiscite, and provision for arbitration over disputed questions in certain cases.)

"Mere declarations by themselves will not be of much help unless backed by concrete action, and proposals which would definitely lead to the solving of disputes at an early date" Mr. Liaquat said.

He had proposed to Pandit Nehru that is negotiations failed in certain cases the two countries should resort to arbitration, but arbitration was not applicable in all cases.

"There can be no arbitration on the final settlement of the Kashmir question" he declared. "that must be by plebiscite."

VISIT TO MOSCOW

Referring to his invitation to visit Moscow as guest of the Russian Government, he said not even a tentative date had been fixed, but the invitation still held good.

Pakistan Raid: Sardar's Reply

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI).—The Deputy Prime Minister said that the Government was awaiting a detailed report from the Chief Commissioner in Tripura on "the raid from East Bengal which was assisted by Pakistan armed forces on January 29."

Sardar Patel said that during this raid the Bakshanagar tehsil office and the Kalamchoura thana in Sonamoura division were burnt down.

Sardar Patel added that internal communications in Tripura were very bad and the Chief Commissioner had been asked to prepare a scheme for constructing roads to link Agartala with all parts of the State.

Replying to supplementaries, Sardar Patel said that defensive measures were taken and military pickets had been posted.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi: Was the attack repulsed or not?

Sardar Patel: When the raiders came, there was nobody. How can there be a fight? Now proper pickets are being posted.

MASS MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Nepal Congress Plans

PATNA, Feb. 21 (PTI): Mr. B. P. Koirala, President of the Nepali National Congress, said here today that the Nepali National Congress had decided to launch "a mass movement" by April "for securing democratic rights and responsible government".

Mr. Koirala who was addressing a press conference added that he was at present holding talks with the leaders of the Nepal Democratic Congress (led by Mr. Mahendra Bikram Shah) and was hopeful of presenting a united front against the "Rana autocracy".

After recalling the close relationship between India and Nepal Mr. Koirala urged that the Government of India should persuade the Maharaja of Nepal, now in Delhi "to constitute responsible government in that country". He said that he was in favour of "common defence plans and a common foreign policy" for India and Nepal and had made a suggestion to the Government of India to incorporate this in the proposed Indo-Nepal treaty.

WATCHDOG?

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

The "watchdogs" of prohibition are often themselves found in the drinking habit. Six bottles of wine, nearly two pounds of hemp, half a pound of ganja are stated to have been seized from a railway constable staying in the Aswara police line.

Nehru Suggests Joint Tour

NO REPLY FROM LIAQUAT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. (PTI): According to informed quarters here the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru wrote a few days ago to the Pakistan Premier Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan suggesting that both of them should jointly tour the disturbed areas in East and West Bengal. No reply has been received for this request.

Till today, February 21, the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca, Mr. Basu, has not been given any facilities to tour the disturbed localities. It is understood that the East Bengal Government has informed him that he cannot move about in his car flying the Indian Flag and has not given him any armed guards for protection.

According to information received in Delhi this evening, about three fourths of the Hindu population in Dacca is huddled in a camp where "appalling conditions' prevail. Some of them who tried to get back to their homes have been warned by the East Bengal Government that it was not possible for them to give them any protection and that their houses have been occupied by Muslims.

Londoners See Leningrad

LONDON, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter). British televiewers last night picked up pictures from Leningrad and sound from Stockholm. Experts said sunspots were responsible.

Leningrad is 1,340 miles from London and Stockholm 900 miles.. Normal television range is 50 miles.

TROOPS RUSHED TO ASMARA

Grenades Hurled

ASMARA, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Eight people were killed and 40 wounded when hand grenades were thrown at a funeral procession at Ambaderho, 40 miles from Asmara today. British and American troops were rushed to the scene to reinforce the police.

The grenades were thrown at the funeral of Nasser El Din Saud, Moslem League adherent and station master of Ambaderho, who was shot dead last night by a gang of five Shifta (armed bandits).

The station master had received invitations and later threats to join the Unionist Party (which wants immediate union with Ethiopia) but had refused.

All Moslem League adherents closed their shops and business premises today in protest at the shooting.

Fiscal Commission Meets Industry Minister

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. (PTI): The Fiscal Commission today met the Industry and Supply Minister, Dr. Sryama Prasad Mookherjee and discussed with him problems relating to protection of industries.

Earlier, the Commission examined representatives of Ministry of Finance and the Punjab Government and the Electricity Commissioner for India.

Capital issues, balance of payments, the level and incidence of tariffs and depreciation allowances for industrial plant and equipment were subjects covered by the representatives of the Finance Ministry.

HOMAGE TO MAHATMA

Lt. Gen. His Highness Maharaja Mohun Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, offering flowers at Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi at Rajghat on February 19.

In A Thrill-Packed Match

INDIA WINS THE "RUBBER"

MADRAS, Feb. 21 (PTI).

THE India Eleven won the fifth and final unofficial "Test" match against the Commonwealth Team by three wickets, 11 minutes before the closing time at the Chepauk Ground here today. Both sides having won a "Test" each, before coming to Madras, India thus won the "rubber".

In this victory, Vijay Hazare, India's Skipper, and Polly Umrigar, the Bombay all-rounder, played a great part by adding 107 runs for the second wicket in a shade over two hours.

This courageous stand, in which young Umrigar showed ideal temperament, gave India an upper hand after lunch despite both being back in the pavilion before tea.

After tea, the batsmen went in for the required 35 runs and wickets fell in rapid succession to put the Commonwealth cricket team on their toes. Kishanchand and Adhikari brought India within four runs of victory before the former in trying a big pull off Ray Smith missed the ball and was stumped, his being the fourth wicket to fall in 45 minutes.

THRILLING FINISH

Mushtaq Ali, who fractured a finger of his right hand while glancing a rising ball from D. Fitzmaurice yesterday, went in at this stage. Both he and Adhikari took a single each and the Holkar player straight drove Smith for four to win the game for India in a thrilling finish.

Many hearts sank when Hazare lost the toss for the second successive time, for the Chepauk wicket is reputed to be a bowlers' paradise in the fourth innings.

After two day's play, a quarter inch of rain, however interfered and the wicket began to take spin on the third of the match. Surprisingly, the Commonwealth bowlers who are rich in experience on a wicket of this type, could not do better than dismiss the India XI when the latter were only 11 runs behind.

Luck seemed to forsake India on the fourth day when Vinoo Mankad and C. S. Nayudu beat the bat as also the stumps repeatedly but Phadkar taking the new ball finished off the Commonwealth innings for 247.

RAIN HELPED

The little rain, however, made the wicket easier after tea on the fourth day and although taking spin today, it did not trouble the batsmen as much as it might have done, had there been no rain at all.

But after tea today, the Indian batsmen became as excited as the 30,000 people, threw caution to the winds and ran such risky runs as to make the spectators miss their heart beats.

"Jock" Livingston, Captain of the Commonwealth team admirably summed up the fifth "test" by saying that "although both teams at various states held the upper hand, India's victory was well-deserved".

(DETAILS ON PAGE 5)

Part Of Held Up Jute Arrives

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): Reports received in New Delhi show that until yesterday 1,02,675 bales of Assam jute in transit and 1,17,219 bales of Pakistan jute purchased by Indian mills but held up by Pakistan had arrived in Calcutta.

It is now understood that the total quantities detained by Pakistan were: Asam jute 1,18,840 bales, jute purchased from Pakistan 6,56,200 bales.

HOPE FOR E. BENGAL EVACUEES

Pakistan Prepared To Take Them Back

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter):—The Government of East Bengal was prepared to take back the evacuees who had crossed the border following the recent riots, Khawaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan's Minister for the Interior stated here last night.

Returning to Karachi from Dacca where he held discussions with the East Pakistan authorities on the situation in Dacca and Calcutta, Khwaja Shahabuddin said at the Karachi airport that both Governments should do everything possible to restore confidence in their nationals, to rehabilitate them, and to provide security for them. He was referring to a recent statement of the East Bengal Premier, Mr. Nurul Amin.

Indian Locos In 5 Years

On the progress made in the Chittaranjan Factory, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said: "A technical aid agreement has been entered into with the Locomotive Manufacturing Company of Great Britain for the manufacture of locomotives at Chittaranjan.

Under this agreement, the Company will make available advice, technicians and skilled supervisory staff for service at Chittaranjan and will also provide facilities for the training of the required number of Indian technicians in the factories of member firms of the Company.

The targets of production at Chittaranjan, which have been agreed on, will be of the order of 120 locomotives per year. The output targets could have been stepped up but this would have been at the cost of the attainment of self-sufficiency in the manufacture of the parts and components which are assembled in a locomotive.

At the end of 5 years, we would be turning out locomotives entirely of Indian manufacture, except for such few proprietory fittings as Indian industry is unable to supply. Chittaranjan itself is being developed into a modern township, self-contained in respect of all requirements, with shops, schools, dispensary playground and other social amenities.

(See Page 4.)

A RECORD IN ACHIEVEMENT

Glowing tributes were paid to the Railway engineers and men who worked on the Assam Rail Link scheme by the Railway Minister in the course of his budget speech.

He said: "The Assam through rail link was planned in the year 1942 and work commenced there on 1st April 46 was anticipated that under optimum conditions, the project would be completed by the 1st of April, 1950, but as a result of the uncommon energy and skill displayed by our railwaymen, both engineers and other workers, in difficult and unhealthy terrain, the line was completed and opened to goods traffic on the 9th December, 1949, and to passenger traffic on the 26th January, 1950.

"This achievement was timely in enabling us to deal with the transport difficulties created by Pakistan action in recent months".

(See Page 4)

Haifa Oil Refineries To Be Closed Down

HAIFA, Feb. 21. (PTI-Reuter): The Anglo-Iranian Company's Haifa Oil Refineries will be shut down and most of the workers dismissed by June, the management announced today.

"The work will be reduced to a caretaking basis until such a time as there is a prospect of receiving crude-oil from natural sources in Iraq or Kuweit (Persian Gulf), the announcement added.

CALCUTTA METHODS WILL BE RESISTED

Morarji Defends Nasik Jail Firing

NO ATTEMPT TO SHOOT DOWN S. A. DANGE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

THE sensational allegation made on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly today by Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, member of the Workers and Peasants Party, that the Police officials attempted to shoot down and kill Mr. S. A. Dange, Communist leader, during the recent disturbances in the Nasik Central Jail, was vigorously refuted by Bombay's Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, who characterised the charge as "fantastic and far from truth".

The Home Minister disclosed that he had official resports to the effect that Mr. Dange tried to dissuade the prisoners from creating trouble and using violence, and that he himself was in danger. The Police had to protect Mr. Dange at one stage. Mr. Desai revealed.

Mr. Jadhav made the allegation, while speaking on his adjournment motion to discuss "the uncalled for police firing" in the Nasik Central Jail on February 6 which resulted in the death of one detenu and injuries to others. The adjournment motion was thrown out by the House, 132 voting against and only 11 voting for.

LAST TO USE FORCE

In his reply to the heated debate in which several Opposition members criticised in unmistakable terms the frequent use of force on prisoners in cells, Mr. Morarji Desai assured the House that his Government would be the last to rule by the use of force, adding that they did not want to meet the Communists by their own methods of violence.

However, he argued that for the preservation of law and order and the maintenance of efficient administration, Government would have to use the minimum force required to meet such situations. He emphatically asserted that there was no ground for instituting an impartial enquiry into the Nasik Jail firing, as demanded by Opposition members.

Mr. Jadhav, moving the motion, said that prisoners from Byculla Jail were removed to the Nasik Jail in spite of their protest and their demand to transfer them to Worli Jail. He alleged that on the way, they were not even given sufficient food or water. On reaching Nasik jail, the prisoners, refused to get down from the vehicles and they shouted slogans: "Take us to Worli", he continued. Mr. Jadhav said that the detenus already in the jail responded to their shouts.

BELABOURED

As the prisoners refused to leave the trucks, Mr. Jadhav said that 200 to 250 policemen, including 50 armed men, were drafted to the jail where the Resident Magistrate also had arrived. As warning of a lathi charge had no effect on the detenus, he said that the police resorted to firing.

Mr. Jadhav made a serious allegation that the police attempted to shoot Mr. Dange, but the bullets missed the target. Fire was opened from behind a circular wall. He further charged that after the firing, the detenus were mercilessly belaboured. No medical aid was rendered to them immediately, Mr. Jadhav said.

Mr. Jadhav demanded the institu-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Egypt Might Go To The U. N.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt is studying the possibility of submitting her case against Britain—calling for evacuation of British troops—to the United Nations, Foreign Minister Mohamed Saleh el Din Bey told a press conference here today.

He added that Egypt would continue to press for the unity of the Nile Valley and "all other means towards the realisation of her national aspirations."

SOLVING KASHMIR DISPUTE

Egypt Willing To Mediate, Says Foreign Minister

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt hopes for an early amicable settlement of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan, and "is ready to mediate if the two parties would welcome it," Foreign Minister Mohammed Saleh El Din Bey told a press conference here today.

"I do not consider it as a conflict between Muslims and non-Muslims but as a dispute between two States and a peaceful solution is not impossible," he declared.

Saleh El Din Bey said Egypt's policy towards Israel remained unchanged.

"I do not feel any pressure either from Britain or the United States. Egypt will continue to refuse passage of oil through the Suez Canal to Haifa as long as she deems it necessary within the limits of her rights."

DEBATE ON KASHMIR ON FEB. 23

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 21. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Security Council will meet at 20.00 G.M.T. (1-30 I.S.T.) on Thursday to resume discussion of the Kashmir question, it was announced here today.

Labour Party "Boss" Sure Of Victory

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 21: With only one day left before the people go to polls there is still no sign of the election compaign warming up. There is no tension in the atmosphere nor that feeling that something really big is in the air.

Both the major parties express confidence in their victory. Experts predict photofinish poll but the British elector being unpredictable surprise verdict cannot be ruled out.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labour Party "boss", told me if Labour is returned to power it will pursue steadily the policy of expanding bounds of self-Government in colonies.

LABOUR CONFIDENT

Mr. Morrison told journalists here today: "Election signs are that there will be a victory for Labour," cables P.T.I. special correspondent.

"My impression is that the vote of the workers will be even more solid than it was in 1945 (the last election). They have seen the advantages of Labour rule in respect of unemployment, standard of living, social services and so on.

"We expect labour gains in agricultural areas. The time is not far distant when farm labourers will be as solid for Labour as the miners."

Mr. Morrison was in great form, but his aggressive forelock of hair which is the delight of the newspaper cartoonists looked a little limp.

Mr. Morrison attributed this to the fact that he had had nationalised haircut at Leeds. He thought that in view of the stress and strain he was going through, the tuft of hair was standing up very well.

He said his conclusion was that Britain was now genuinely coming to realise the necessity of orderly and sensible planning of economic matters. The people had finished with the days when it was assumed that Parliament, Government and community should not interfere in economics, but leave them to go along as they pleased.

He believed the Labour Government, with its planning and controls, had succeeded. He though the country would not wish to see that progress interrupted and everything achieved scattered to the winds.

REACTION

Mr. Winston Churchill's atom bomb speech—in which he urged an approach on the highest level to Russia—soon cropped up at the press conference.

Mr. Morrison was asked what effect it had had on the electorate.

"It may have done the Conservatives harm," answered Mr. Morrison at once.

"It has given the impression that it was a rather irresponsible intervention in a field where the situation is undoubtedly difficult."

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Presenting the Budget estimates for the year 1950-51 to the Legislative Assembly Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, stated that while there were no fresh taxations in the new proposals the Government had achieved surplus of Rs. 1.98 lakhs by curtailing expenditure.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1950-51

Revenue	Rs.	61,39,06,000
Expenditure	Rs.	61,37,08,000
Surplus	Rs.	1,98,000

ACTUALS 1948-49

Revenue	Rs.	49,91,00,000
Expenditure	Rs.	47,05,63,000
Surplus	Rs.	2,85,37,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1949-50

Revenue	Rs.	52,40,74,000
Expenditure	Rs.	52,55,76,000

REVISED ESTIMATES 1949-50

Revenue	Rs.	62,62,43,000
Expenditure	Rs.	62,72,77,000
Deficit	Rs.	10,34,000

(See Pages 10 and 11)

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For best quality Kora Mats, please apply to P. Thiruvaranga Mudaliar, Wholesale dealer in Kora Mats, P.B. 9, Wandiwash. (1599)

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Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 60" width. Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd. 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY

AUCTION SALE NOTICE

AN AUCTION SALE of empty bags and condemned commodities available in the Railway Grainshops will be held in the Godowns at Poona, Sholapur, Nasik Road and Bhusaval on March 7, 9, 14 and 16, 1950 respectively at 10-30 hrs. Particulars of quantities available and conditions governing the auction sale can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Asstt. Controller of Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Poona. (7197)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 6-4-1950 for the post of Lecturer in Mathematics, L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Educational Service, Class II. PAY:— Rs. 200-650 PLUS dearness and compensatory allowances as admissible under the rules. Higher starting pay admissible. AGE:— Not less than 23 and not more than 30 years on 1-6-1950, relaxable in exceptional cases.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED one temporary Engineering Assistant for the Town Engineering Department of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur in the scale of Rs. 255-15-300-20-400-25-425 p. m. plus other temporary allowances. Candidates should be graduates in Civil Engineering from a recognised University with five years experience in Municipal Engineering Experience in designing would be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience must reach the Superintendent, Labour Bureau, Tisco Ltd., Jamshedpur on or before the 10th March, 1950. (7192)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 886027 on the life of Roshanali Alladin Nathani, Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) L. S. VAIDYANATHAN
Manager.

Bombay, Dated. 22-2-'50. (7193)

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of the above Company by Mr. Shamlal Kataria to issue duplicate of shares certificates for 10 ordinary shares, numbered 1171/75 & 1146/50, standing in the name of Mr. Shamlal Kataria, upon the statement that the original shares certificates have been lost or destroyed and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date thereof no claim or representation in respect of such original share certificates is made to the said Directors of the Company's Office at Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, they will then proceed to deal within such application for duplicate share certificates.

Dated this 22nd day of Feb. 1950.
SHAM LAL KATARIA
(1623)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VIRDI SAW MILLS.

M/S GANDHI & Co. will under instructions from M/S Rustomji and Ginwala Attorneys for M/S M. C. Mehta Mortgagees-in-possession and on a/c and at the risk of Kuberdas Jivanlal Javeri, Somnath Kuberdas Javeri, Manilal Kuberdas, Mortgagors carrying on business in name of Virdi Saw Mills, sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY 1-3-50 at 3 P. M. (S.T.) at premises of said Saw Mills at Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay. All machinery of said Virdi Saw Mills such as 3 Bend Saw Machines, Elec. Motor, Corr. shed. furniture, fittings, timber etc. as a going concern and with goodwill in one lot. Terms:— 25 p.c. cash deposit.

Insolvency No. 78 of 1948
BHAGWANLAL PREMJI WORAH —INSOLVENT. AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "CINTRALODGE" AT OFF PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALA HILL.

M/s. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of Estate and Effects of Bhagwanlal Premji Worah Insolvent, and with consent of Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., Mortgagees subject to confirmation by Official Assignee of Bombay and in pursuance of order made by Insolvency Court of 15-2-49, sell by Public Auction on Monday, 27th Inst. at 3 p. m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street right, title and interest of abovenamed insolvent and of Mortgagees in undermentioned property.

The sale will be confirmed by Official Assignee at his Office at High Court at 1 p. m. (S.T.) on Monday, 6th March '50.

FIRSTLY: All that piece of land with building known as "Cintra Lodge" at Cumbala Hill and admeasuring 6.949 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New No. 41/2169, New Survey No. 10 A1 7131 and Cadastral Survey No. 2A/699 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division "D" Ward Nos. 3515 (3) and (4) and New Street Nos. 42, 42A, Pedder Road.

SECONDLY: All that piece of land of pension and Tax Tenure, cess whereof is redeemed with wall of South East Corner at Pedder Road, admeasuring 93.77 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New No. 2425, New Survey No. 1/7122 and Cadastral Survey No. 2B/699 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and "D" Ward Nos. 3484 (1-1A) 3484 (2) and 3485 and Street Nos. 32-38-38AA, 52 and 50 Pedder Road.

THIRDLY: All that piece of Land at Cumbala Hill being a portion of C. S. No. 680 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division admeasuring 173.61 sq. yds. or thereabouts out of New Survey No. 1/1713 and Cadastral Survey No. 5/680 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and Municipal "D" Ward No. 3498 (4) (5) and Street Nos. 8A, 8B and 64A.

For further particulars apply to M/s Tyabji Dayabhai & Co. Solicitors, Lentin Chambers, Fort, Bombay or us.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 77 BALES PUNJAB DESHI COTTON

Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 22nd Feb. 1950 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot near Water Tank next to C Godown No. 1 by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned Cotton damaged.

MENESSE & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAMPAKLAL CHUNILAL DADBHAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, purchase, trust, inheritance, bequest, maintenance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to notify to the undersigned in writing at their Office at Cama Building, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

Leasehold vacant plot, bearing No. 54 (West) Scheme No. 6 of Sion-Matunga Estate of Bombay Municipal Corporation and bearing Municipal F Ward No. 8515, Street No. 2085, Cadastral Survey No. 460/10 of Matunga Division and admeasuring about 932 sq. yards and bounded, on North by Plot No. 53 (West), on South by Plot No. 55 (West), on East by Kingsway Road, on West by Road No. 25c.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1950.

VAKIL DADABHOY & BHARUCHA
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(7194)

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A TALENTED SON OF BENGAL LAID TO REST

Last Rites Of Sarat Babu: Leaders' Tributes

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (P.T.I.).

SINCE day-break, thousands wended their way to the Woodburn Park residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, to pay respect to the departed leader.

Among the callers were the West Bengal Governor, Dr. K. N. Katju, Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, Mr. P C Sen, Food Minister, several other ministers, Dr P. C. Ghosh and many other leaders of all shades of public opinion.

At about 11, when the funeral procession was about to start, the entire area was thronged with men, women and children, many of whom were sobbing. The body of Mr. Bose, clad in spotless white khadi was carried by the mourners from the first floor of the House to the ground floor and was placed amidst shouts of Bande Mataram on a wooden cot, decorated with flowers.

Wreaths on behalf of the Governor Dr. Katju, the Government of West Bengal, the State Assembly of which Mr. Bose was a member, the Calcutta Corporation, the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and innumerable other organisations and individuals were placed on the bier.

The members of the family had their last glimpse of the body at 20 minutes past eleven, and the procession started for the Keoratala burning ghat in South Calcutta. The procession was delayed owing to the late arrival of Mr. Bose's eldest son from Jamshedpur.

The West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy ordered the closure of the Secretariat offices at 12 noon to enable the employees to join the funeral procession and attend the ceremony.

The Calcutta High Court, with all its offices, also remained closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

REMINISCENT SCENES

Scenes reminiscent of the memorable funerals of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta and martyr Jatin Das were witnessed when the funeral procession started from the Woodburn Park residence to Keoratala burning ghat. This cremation ground is the resting place of many a talented son of Bengal.

Over two lakhs of people belonging to all communities and all shades of political opinion followed the cortege as it moved slowly through the streets of South Calcutta. The procession stopped for a short while in front of Netaji Bhawan, the ancestral house of Mr. Bose, when flowers were showered on the bier.

Amidst cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Jai Hind" the last rites were performed by his eldest son, Mr. Asoke Bose.

LIFE SKETCH

Second son of the late Janaki Nath Bose, renowned Advocate of Cuttack, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was born on September 7, 1889. He had his education in Cuttack, Calcutta and England where he qualified for the bar and on return to India joined the Calcutta High Court in 1913.

Mr. Bose started his political career under the leadership of the late Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das and was one of his chief lieutenants during the Swaraj movement.

He was placed under detention under the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 twice—once during the civil disobedience movement and again during the last world war. He was for sometime President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and member of the Congress Working Committee. He was leader of the Opposition in Bengal Assembly from 1937 to 1945.

Mr. Bose was elected to the Central Assembly in 1946 and became the leader of the Congress Party there. He was later appointed a member of the interim National Government of India from September 14 to November 1946 when he resigned both from the Government and the Congress Working Committee and formed his own Party.

ROY CONDOLES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (P.T.I.): The West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C Roy, a close associate of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in their early political life condoling the death of Mr. Bose said:

"In the presence of death the voice of discord, disharmony and disagreement must cease. May his soul rest in peace".

The Orissa Governor, Mr. Asaf Ali, in a condolence message sent from Cuttack to Mrs. Bose said: 'I am shocked to learn about Sarat's sudden death. I offer my heartfelt condolences to you personally and to all the members of the family in your bereavement".

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad has sent the following message to Shrimati Bibhavati Bose, widow of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose:—

"Please accept sincerest condolences from one who had been a friend of your husband since both of us were students and lived in the same hostel. Our friendly relations never suffered eclipse despite political difference and I share your sorrow to the full."

NEHRU'S MOVING REFERENCE

A Great Son Of Bengal

NEW DELHI Feb. 21 (P.T.I): A moving reference to the death of Sarat Bose, a former leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, was made by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru in Parliament today. Members stood up in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Sarat Bose.

Soon after the question hour the Prime Minister in a solemn voice referred to the passing away yesterday of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, "An old member of the House, and one who played a notable part in the service of the people and the country."

The Prime Minister added: "A Member of a very distinguished family and a lawyer of eminence Sarat Bose occupied the highest position in the organisation engaged in the 'Struggle for freedom.

He was a member of the Congress Working Committee for some years and he became a member of the house and was chosen as the leader of the Congress Party of the house. Later he became a member of the interim government which came into existence in 1946.

Peculiar Sorrow

Continuing Pandit Nehru said: "On the political plane, he parted company with some of us and was one of our severest critics. Whether he was a critic or not,—everybody has a right to be a critic—he played an eminent role in the struggle for freedom and it is a matter of sorrow for us that an eminent Indian should pass away. At any other time, it would have been a matter of sorrow for us, but at the present moment when a grim tragedy faces us in Bengal, and when voices of controversy should be hushed before the tragedy, both actual and potential, it is a peculiar sorrow and regret that an eminent son of Bengal and India should pass away.

"All of us today are living under a great stress because of the news that we receive from day to day of the happenings in Bengal. The news that comes to us is often rather vague; it is often exaggerated and it is not always easy to check it.

"Nevertheless, however, vague it may be, there is a substratum of truth in it which is very bad and very evil and the evil potentialities of the news are perhaps greater. All of us, whether we are members of the Government or members of the House or the public, are naturally greatly exercised and it is up to us to do everything in our power to stop the evil and avert that evil."

For the present it has come to us as shock that at this moment, when all of us, more especially in Bengal should combine to face the tragedy, the great son of Bengal should pass away. I am sure the House will join me in conveying the regret of the House and the feeling of condolences to the members of the family of Sri Chandra Bose".

Speaker G. V. Mavlankar associating himself with the observations made by the Leader of the House said that he had the privilege of having close contact with Mr. Sarat Bose during his leadership of the Congress Party and during his membership of the Interim Cabinet.

The House stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

An old man in Gandhi cap from the visitors' gallery shouted, "May absolute peace prevail in India". Subsequently the Watch and Ward removed the visitor from the gallery and cautioned him against further breach of rules.

NOBLE DISCONTENT

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, last Governor-General of India has sent the following condolence message to the members of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's family:

"Death must close all differences and discords. All of us as Sarat Babu's comrades in the great Indian struggle share in the grief of the bereaved family and friends fellow workers of the illustrious leader. A noble discontent marked his whole career. One who might, if he chose, have led Bengal to find her soul is gone. His spirit may yet help, for the great leveller's felt presence often chastens us and makes us see things in true proportion."

A GIANT GONE

"Sarat Babu's death takes away one of the few surviving giants of the generation", said Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress in an interview.

The Congress President added: "Sarat Babu strove against odds all along. But he was one of the few that believed and acted up to the belief that victory comes to those who dare and act."

Acharya J. B. Kripalani in a statement on death of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose says: "Though the country knew that Sri Sarat Chandra Bose was ailing for long, the news of his death came as a great shock. He was one of our most eminent lawyers. But more than that he was a great patriot and a great fighter, for whom no sacrifice was great enough for his country. The hardships of jail life permanently impaired his health. The nation mourns his death. For those who knew him it is a personal loss. I offer my heartfelt condolences to the members of his family".

WORK OF FREEDOM

Before beginning the business of the day the Supreme Court today condoled the death of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who was a member of the bar.

The Chief Justice Sir H. J. Kania said that though the court was not concerned with politics or the political life of an individual member of the bar, "the work of Sarat Chandra Bose for the freedom of the country is certainly to be appreciated, because as a lawyer it is the acknowledge duty of the profession to maintain the freedom of the citizen".

LEGAL LUMINARY

Dr. K. N. Katju, the West Bengal Governor, paid tribute to the memory of Sarat Chandra Bose while addressing the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta today.

He said: "In silence of death all political controversies are hushed and it is only when we lose something for ever that we realise the extent of our loss. Sarat Babu was a great lawyer and a great advocate and the legal profession, not only in West Bengal but in the whole of India, is poorer today his passing away.

Let E. Bengal Join India

SARAT BOSE'S LAST PRONOUNCEMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (PTI).—In his last pronouncement on national problems, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in an article written for his paper "The Nation" shortly before his death last night, suggested that East Bengal as a distinct and separate State should join the Indian Union.

Mr. Bose said that he had considered for the past few days the proposals of mass evacuation of Hindus from East Bengal or exchange of population between the two Bengals, but he had been forced to the conclusion that neither of them was the solution of the present problems. A division of provinces on religious basis, he said, was no solution of the communal problem, because even if the Provinces were so divided Hindus and Muslims would still have to live side by side and that communal segregation or religious quarantine was neither desirable nor feasible.

Mr. Bose, therefore, appealed to the people of India and Pakistan to bring pressure upon their respective Governments so that East Bengal as a distinct and separate State could join the Indian Union.

IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Before the Finance Minister presented the Budget Estimates to the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Socialist member of the Opposition, suggested that a reference be made by the House to the death of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker, pointed out that it was not the convention of the House to make references to the demise of non-members. However, exceptions were made in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu.

The House then proceeded with its normal business of the day.

Corporation Tribute

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The versatile genius and intense patriotism of the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose whose sudden death was reported from Calcutta on Monday night, were recalled by members, at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation today. A condolence resolution passed on the occasion, put on record the valuable services rendered by him to the country in general and to Bengal in particular.

The Corporation adjourned without transacting any business, as a mark of respect.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, who presided, paying his tributes to the late Saratbabu, said that a "restless soul had gone to rest at last."

The Mayor added that whatever their differences in the political field with the late Mr. Bose, they could not be blind to the fact that in his death the country had lost a dynamic personality. He had died in harness in the service of his country. Since 1919 he was always in the vanguard of the freedom-struggle of the country. He courted jail oftener than any other leader, and his failing health in later years was due mainly to the hardships he had suffered.

Mr. Dayabhai Patel moved the condolence resolution, Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. Nathalal Parekh and Mr. Naushir Bharucha also associated themselves with the tributes.

The resolution was then passed, all standing.

WORKED TO DEATH

Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Socialist leader, in a statement paid glowing tributes to late Sarat Chandra Bose who died yesterday in Calcutta.

"The sudden death of Sri Sarat Bose", Mr. Mehta said, "deprives the nation of a stalwart leader. He literally worked himself to death. His demise at a time when he had made himself the focus of a powerful opposition weakens the democratic forces in the country. Through great sacrifices he, together with Subhas Bose, had found an abiding place in the hearts of his countrymen. He grew with years and age emphasised his extremism—such were his reserves of vitality and youthfulness. The great soldier has died in harness. But his work remains. The best homage that we can pay him is to continue his work of consolidating and unifying the Socialist forces in India, nor must Left unity remain orphaned. Though the key-stone has gone the widening arch of Left unity must survive and grow in strength".

A BRAVE FIGHTER

The Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has telegraphed to Shrimati Bibawathi Bose his condolences on the demise of her husband, Sarat Chandra Bose.

Sardar Patel says in his telegram: "Deeply grieved to learn of Sarat Babu's death. We all mourn him as one-time valued colleague, a fearless and brave fighter of freedom's battle and a fellow-sufferer in the country's cause. Latterly we parted company and that caused us considerable pain and sorrow but we always recognised honesty of differences and sincerity of his convictions.

"His patriotism and zeal to serve his province and country will stand out in his long and distinguished career. Bengal in its present terrible agony could ill afford his loss. He served to the last breath of his life. You and your family can have consolation that so many of your countrymen share your loss. My sincere condolences and sympathies."

Ambassador's Wife

Mrs. H. S. Malik wife of the Indian Ambassador in Paris snapped with her two daughters on their departure to Paris.

1951 Census Operations

DELHI CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS PLANS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (PTI): The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, will inaugurate the six-day Conference of Census Superintendents here on February 23.

The Conference has been convened by Mr. R. A Gopalaswami, Registrar-General and Census Commissioner to discuss the plan of the 1951 census operations.

Among the important problems that will come up before the Conference is the finalisation of the questionnaire for the ensuing census, drafted in the light of the provisions of the new constitution and the statistical needs of the country. A notable change from the questionnaire of the previous census will be the substitution of the category "community" by "special groups" to include scheduled castes and tribes mentioned in the constitution.

PROCEDURAL CHANGES

The Conference will also discuss the new procedural changes that will be introduced at the ensuing census.

The Conference will consider a proposal to classify the population under three categories: resident householders; non-resident householders and "houseless persons".

The last category would include vagarants, tramps, "sadhus", wandering tribes and boat dwellers. Foreign tourists and visitors will also be included in the last category. Enumeration of "houseless persons" will be done wherever they happen to be during the night of February 28, this being the only night operation for the ensuing census.

TABULATION OF DATA

The Conference will also examine certain proposals which will bring about vital changes in the manner of tabulation of the data collected. The tabulation stage will follow the actual enumeration in February—March 1951 and will last until nearly the end of that year.

Other subjects on the agenda of the Conference deal with various procedural and organisational matters. The Conference will be attended by about 15 Census Superintendents.

ACHIEVE ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Pant's Plea At Planning Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (UPI)—A stirring call to the people of India to achieve economic freedom as peacefully as they achieved their political freedom, by concentrating on increased production in every sphere, was given by the U.P. Chief Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Chairman of the Congress Economic Planning Sub-Committee, addressing the Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the various Provincial Congress Committees as well as some members of the AICC today.

AIMS

Explaining that the Congress Working Committee had appointed the planning Sub-Committee to draw up a programme for the country indicating priorities which should be given effect to during the next twelve months and also to indicate in broad outline the nature of a five-year programme, Pandit Pant said: "We have to refer particularly to the part which the Congress organisation should play in implementing this programme. This sub-committee held meetings on Feb. 18 and 19. We have been able to draw up a memorandum of the issues discussed at these meetings."

Pandit Pant said, "The main question is increasing production. This we have to chalk out first in terms of the short-term plan and secondly in terms of the five-year plan. Let us remember that in all these speed is the essential factor"

Concluding Pandit Pant said: "Nobody wants controls. We want the fullest freedom in our country. But till such time as we do not produce enough and everybody's needs are not satisfied, the lifting of controls is likely to prove harmful."

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INQUEST ON STUDENT DETENU WHO DIED

Evidence By Medical And Police Officers

BOMBAY, Tuesday

DR. T. C. Keshwani, Sub-Medical Officer of the Byculla Jail, tendering evidence at the inquest on Mohamed N. Abbasi, a student-detenu who was lodged in the House of Correction in connection with the R-Day demonstrations at Byculla and later expired at St. George's Hospital, stated that he definitely noticed no external marks of injury on the person of the deceased when he was brought to the jail.

The Medical officer denied that the deceased had complained to him that he was suffering from pain all over his body as a result of having been assaulted by the police, though he had complained of griping pains in the abdomen, and pain in the head and leg.

The Medical Officer said that Abbasi had complained of pains in the abdomen on January 29. The doctor examined him and diagnosed his case as indigestion treated him accordingly. He was all right throughout the day. But in the evening he again complained of the pain. This was at about 8 p.m. Dr. Keshwani sent for the visiting medical officer from the J. J. Hospital who examined him and advised a course of treatment which the Medical Officer of the House of Correction followed.

TO THE HOSPITAL

When Abbasi complained of recurring pain again on January 30, Dr. Keshwani stated, he decided to send the detenu to St. George's Hospital for diagnosis and treatment. Abbasi was examined at the hospital, and returned with a note from the hospital asking that he should be sent again. The case paper from the hospital mentioned that no symptom for the pain complained of could be discovered.

On his return from the hospital, Abbasi had stated to Dr. Keshwani that he would not go to the hospital again as he was made to wait for a long time. He added, however, that he would go to the hospital only as an indoor patient.

The doctor accordingly wrote to the hospital authorities through the jail Superintendent asking them to admit Abbasi as an indoor patient. The hospital authorities replied that if the patient was restless during the next two days he should be sent to the hospital where he would be admitted as an indoor patient.

On February 1, Dr. Keshwani continued, Abbasi ran a slight temperature. He was treated. The following day he complained of pains in the abdomen and described symptoms of colitis desentery for which he was given an injection. On the night of February 3, the patient again complained of pain and the doctor was called thrice to his bedside. At about 6-30 the next morning when he again complained of pain arrangements were made for his admission to St. George's Hospital as an indoor patient.

NO CUT

Replying to a question by Mr. T. Godiwala, Counsel for the brother of the deceased, Dr. Keshwani said that he did not see any cut on the body of the deceased when he examined him. He denied that the patient had complained of aches all over his body, nor did the patient tell him that he had been kicked in the stomach by the police. He had heard of the death of the patient in St. George's Hospital unofficially.

The next witness was Deputy Inspector Balkrishna Dajirao Pawar of the Kalachowki Police Station. He said that he was at the police station for several hours after the arrested persons, about 59 in all, had been brought in. He made a list of the injured and sent them to the hospital for treatment. Abbasi did not feature on the list. The arrested persons were served with meals at the police station and then sent to the house of Correction.

ON THE SPOT

The police officer stated that he was at the site of the disturbance and arrested about ten to fifteen persons. He, however, could not recall if he had arrested Abbasi. It was not a fact, he emphasised, that the deceased was pulled out of a tram-car and beaten by the police in his presence. He could not say if the deceased had been beaten.

At this stage the inquest was postponed to March 8.

'QUES' on the Advance Bookings Now at all Theatres!

GALA PREMIERE ON FRIDAY 24th

UNFORGETTABLE

SONG & DANCE MUSICOMEDY!

PATANGA

• NIGAR, SHYAM, GOPE, YAKOOB

OPENING ON FRIDAY 24TH at 5 THEATRES

EXCELSIOR

Adv. Bkgs. 9-30 to 1 :: 2 to 7.
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30.

LAMINGTON

(Adv. Bkgs.: 10 to 11-30 :: 4 to 5-30).
Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30. Sun. Holi. 12.

EDWARD— (Adv. 4 to 6)
Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30. Sun. Holi. 12

(Both four Shows: 11-45, 3, 6-15, & 9-30).

JAI HIND (Adv. Bkgs.:— 10-45 a.m. to 9-45 p.m.)

RIVOLI (Adv. Bkg.: 10 to 2, 4 to 8).

(A VARMA FILMS Release).

2ND WEEK

RANJIT'S

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GEETA BALI, NIRUPA ROY, JAIRAJ & KAILAS.

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Booking: 10 to 8.
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PRAKASH Pictures'

RAKHI 17TH WEEK.

KAMINI, KARAN DIWAN.

LAMINGTON

3, 6-15, 9-30. Sun. 12 Noon.

An EVERGREEN Release.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Falgun Shud 5, 2006.
MUSLIM: Jamadi-ul-Avval 4, 1369.
PAHSI: Shehrever 23 1319
SUNRISE 7-3 a.m.
SUNSET 6-43 p.m.
HIGHTIDE 02-39, 15.24
LOWTIDE 08-56, 20-50.

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE: Meeting at 3-40 p.m.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: Meeting at 3-40 p.m.

ROTARY CLUB: Dr. Lanka Sundaram will speak On 'Economic Crisis in India' at Green's Hotel 1-45 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Prin. T. T. Kulkarni will speak on 'Jute Cultivation in Maharashtra' at Chamber's Hall, Industrial Building, Church Gate 4-30 p.m.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Free Cinema show of Gujarathi film 'Gunsundari' for Harijan women at Plaza Talkies 9-30 a.m.

DR. RALPH TRUNER, Professor of History, Yale University, will Address the students of the Siddharth College, at 9-0 a.m., on Wednesday, at the Sunderbai Hall, on "Principles of American Democratic Culture."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Shri G. B. Mahashabde, General Secretary of the B P. C. C. will speak on "Greater Bombay", at 8-30 a.m., at Kurla.

B. P C. C. MEETING: At 6-30 p.m., at the Congress House, in observance of the sixth Death Anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi, Shri S K. Patil, President, B. P. C. C. and Mayor of Bombay will preside.

TODAY'S RADIO

WEDNESDAY, February 22.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m., 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15; Kannada 7-45 am. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhace, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 R. Veen, G bhajan, 8-15 P Rane, todi, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50, R. Veen, G geet, 1-40 Forst Piano quartet, 2-0 Music shep quintet, 2-15 Radio favourites, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-20 M Karnik, sarod, 5-30 P. Rane, kh.v.d., 6-10 Music lessons, 6-30 M Shukla kh.v.d., 7-0 Instr. music, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 U. P. Dharwadkar, vocal, 7-30 R. Veen, G geet, 7-45 For industrial workers, 9-15 M. Karnik, sarod, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 M V. Matthew, Current affairs review, 10-0 Fun with music, 10-15 L. Fastweed, Tenor, 10-30 D. Veerhees' orch.

VARIATIONS— 8-0 a.m. M. Karnik, sarod, 8-45 M. G. Rangnekar, bhavgeet pad, 1-0 p.m. Gaulan, 1-10 Shruti Vaichitriya, 1-50 Variety, HU, 2-20 S Gul, rabab, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 6-0 N. Padma, K songs, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 U P. Dharwadkar, M songs, 8-30 N. Sharma, film review, 8-45 Radio orch., 9-0 Vinodini Dixit M songs, 10-0 R. Kinikar, "meghdoot", 10-30 Vinodini Dixit kh.v.d.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. As in Ahmedabad, 7-40 Yogic exercises, 7-45 S Bhikankhan, sitar, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 8-30 N Arya, kh. desi, 5-30 p.m. For women, 6-10 Hind lessons, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 Samay Sathe, G talk, 7-30 S. Bhikankhan, sitar, 7-45 N. Arya, thumri khamaj, 8-0 Rag shreni, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 As in Ahmedabad, 9-30 C. V. Shah, "Svaman", G roopak, 9-45 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. "Prabhatiyan", 7-40 Yogic exercises, 7-45 As in Baroda, 8-15 "Anek anek ek", 8-30 As in Baroda, 5-30 p.m. For women, 6-30 M. K. D. Faridi, been, 6-45 B. Bapusaheb, songs, 7-0 S. Trivedi, drama songs, 7-15 Samay Sathe, G talk, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 K. Joshi, raag shreni 8-10 Locals, 8-30 M. K. D. Faridi, been, 9-30 As in Baroda, 9-45 M. F. D. Faridi, been.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 a.m. On the Job, 7 BBC Midland Light Orchestra, 7-30 The Storyteller. 8 Monia Liter Quartet. 8-15 Report from Britain. 8-45 BBC Northern Orchestra. 10 Falkman and His Apache Band. 10-30 Jazz Club. 11 Sports Review. 11-15 Listeners' Choice. 11-45 Listeners' Choice. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 Double Bill. 2 The Entracte Players. 2-30 Take it from Here. 3 Midd-Week Prom. 3-45 Clear Thinking. 4 Land and Livestock. 5-15 From London to Capetown with Jock Scott. 5-45 Work and Worship. 6 BBC Welsh Orchestra. 6-45 Small Band Music. 7 The Women's Programme. 7-45 Ring Up the Curtain. 8-45 Bandstand. 9-15 Colonial Commentary. 9-45 Music for Dancing. 10-30 Mid-Week Talk.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. London Magazine. 8 Anjuman. 8-30 Radio Zankar.

ASK FOR GREATER SHARE OF TAX

Debate On Governor's Policy Statement

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay Legislative Council today discussed the motion of thanks for the Governor's address, moved by Mr. G. M. Tambe. He said that the Governor's speech was an accredited account of the Government's activities during the last four years. He was hopeful that they could rely on the Government for bringing about peace and contentment to the people of the State.

Mr. Behram Karanjia, moving an amendment, regretted that no effective steps were taken on proposed to be taken for tackling the urgent and immediate problems of food, clothing, housing, health and education. He said that the State Government was handicapped by want of funds, as the Centre had taken away all their legitimate sources of revenue. Government should ask for a greater share of income tax. If the Centre did not agree to this, the member even suggested that they should resign their office.

Regarding the food position, Mr. Behram said that the quality of foodgrains was the worst. He also referred to the acute housing shortage and the want of a proper scheme to tackle the problem. While wishing the prohibition programme all success, the member doubted whether it would be possible to check totally smuggling of liquor from Goa.

Mr. Alibhai Patel, moving another amendment, suggested that all poor refugees should be given free rations till they were resettled.

Mr. Sonusing D. Patil, supporting the motion of thanks, said that had it not been for the Public Security Measures Act, there would have been much disorder and violence in the State.

Further discussion will be continued on Thursday.

Medical Practitioners' Act Amedment

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938, has been published in the Bombay Government "Gazette", of February 20, 1950. Besides substituting the term Indian Systems of Medicine, which was considered inaccurate and inappropriate, by the term "Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Systems of Medicine" in the Act, the amending Bill makes provision for the appointment of a person to exercise any of the powers or perform any of the duties of the Board or the Faculty of Indian Systems of Medicine or of any other Authority empowered to exercise any of the powers or perform any of the functions under the Act, if they have not been validly constituted or empowered.

Domestic Ads. Not Subject To Tax

It is explained for the information of newspapers and advertisers that the following types of advertisements are not taxable under the Bombay Newspaper Advertisements Tax:

Forthcoming marriages; navjot sacred thread, etc., ceremonies; marriage anniversaries (silver, Golden, Wedding, etc.); postponement of marriage, navjot, sacred thread and similar ceremonies; births; deaths; roll of honour; uthamna ceremony; in memoriam; birthday remembrance; month's mind; requiem high mass; anniversary mass; acknowledgment; religious notices regarding prayers, service, etc; and other domestic announcements.

PLEA FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

Case Returned For Re-Trial

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha and Mr. Justice Shah)

Lt. Col. P. Das —Appellant (Original expondent)

Versus

Mirs. Nischinta Das — Respondent (Original petitioner).

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Tendolkar holding that the wife was a displaced person within the meaning of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Act 47 of 1948, and that therefore under section 4 of that Act the Bombay High Court had jurisdiction to try the petition.

The parties were married at Lahore on June 5, 1940 before the Registrar of Civil Marriages. The original petitioner contended that her consent to the marriage had been procured by fraudulent suppression of the fact that the original respondent had been previously married and that his first wife had died under suspicious circumstances. The original petitioner also contended that her husband had been guilty of cruelty, adultery and desertion though she admitted that she had been compelled by circumstances to stray from her marriage vows for which she claimed the indulgence of the Court. She therefore prayed for nullity or in the alternative for dissolution of marriage.

DENIAL

The original respondent denied all these allegations and alleged that his wife had been living in open adultery with one Raj Kumar and others in disobedience of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights passed in his favour by the Court at Mathura.

Their Lordship agreed with the trial judge in so far as he had held that on the evidence, the parties having last resided together at Lahore which is now in Pakistan, the original petitioner was a displaced person.

CASE DEMANDED

In Their Lordships opinion, however, it did not follow that merily because she was a displaced person, the Court had jurisdiction under that Act to entertain the petition unless (1) the original respondent resided in India and was not a displaced person, and (2) that the cause of action had arisen in a place now in Pakistan. As specific overments to that effect were not to be found in the petition, Their Lordships gave leave to the original petitioner to make the necessary amendments and remanded the case back to the trial judge.

Mr. H. D. Banaji instructed by Messrs. Lakhia and Co. appeared for the appellant.

Mr. K. L. Gauba instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co. appeared for the present respondent (the wife).

ACQUARIUM FOR BOMBAY

Work In Progress

BOMBAY, Tuesday, (PTI): Bombay will have a marine biological research station by 1851. The building which is to house the station, known as Taraporevala Aquarium, has almost been completed. The remaining work of the interior appointments and the installation of water circulatory and aeration systems are expected to be completed towards the end of this year.

Plans and estimates in respect of the water circulatory system amounting to about Rs. 1 lakh have been approved by the Bombay Government.

Apprangements for the purchase of a suitable barge for the transport of sea water from some distance from the shore for the aquarium are being made. The barge will also be used for the transport of live fish for exhibition in the glass acquaria.

The Government propose to set up shortly a marine biological research station at Ratnagiri also. Construction work on this station which is expected to cost about a lakh of rupees will commence in the middle of this year.

MORARKA CASE POSTPONED

The case against Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, his father Dwarkadas Shriniwas and Ramkuwar Shriniwas, all directors of the Sholapur Mills, and five other employees of the Mills, under the High Denomination Notes Ordinance was postponed to March 1 by Mr. R. S. Parekh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today.

Accused Gokulchand who is undergoing imprisonment in a local jail was not brought to the Court today as he is ill and a medical certificate issued by the Jail Doctor was sent by the jail authorities to the Court.

Sk. Abdullah's Faith In U. N. Shaken

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State, said here today that the Security Council's avoidance of a decision on the basis of the merits of the Kashmir issue had shaken his faith in the efficacy of the United Nations organisation.

He, however, hoped that, in the absence of any other World Organisation, its services would have to be utilised to the full in order to bring about a happy and amicable settlement of the dispute.

Sheikh Abdullah, who was speaking at a press conference here this morning, added that if India was forced into war, she would fight effectively in order to maintain her territorial integrity as well as the integrity of the units which had acceded to her. This war, however, would be fought for purposes of defence rather than of aggression.

BIG INCREASE IN CATCH OF FISH

Result Of State Assistance

BOMBAY, Monday.

All previous records of fish landed in Bombay City by launches were shattered during the year 1948-49, the total quantity landed during the year being 63,00,000 lbs., as compared to 33,83,960 lbs., the next highest figure in 1947-48, according to the report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1948-49.

The present statistics show that supplies of fresh fish reaching the city are more than double the pre-war quantities.

The general increase in the supply of fish to the City can be ascribed to the liberal policy adopted by the Government in the grant of loans to fishermen on suitable conditions for the purchase of equipment such as boats, nets and stakes.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, a co-operative training class was conducted at Satpati for the benefit of fisher boys.

LAUNCHES

During the year, there were 52 launches as compared to 38 in the previous year. The encouraging sign in the fishing industry during the past three years had been the tendency among launch-owners to go in for progressively larger vessels. Another encouraging sign was the tendency amongst them to instal smaller refrigerating units in their vessels.

Three more fisheries schools were opened in the State of Bombay in 1948-49, bringing the total number of such schools to ten. The Government sent two deserving students from the fishing community for training in fisheries at the School of Fisheries of the University of Washington. They are due to return in August 1950 after completing their studies.

The production of shark liver oil in the Bombay State was very encouraging, having shown an increase of 1,000 gallons over the previous year's figures. The total production was 4,000 gallons, of which 3,500 gallons were of medicinal quality, while the balance was made up of oil for industrial use. Besides, about 2,000 gallons of neat oil was produced by fishermen and private individuals.

The Chandrakala Hora Memorial Medal was awarded for the first time since its inception a year ago to the Director of Fisheries, Bombay, for conspicuously important contribution made to the development of the fishing industry.

Widespread Rain In The South

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 21, (PTI): Following is the All-India weather summary for Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1950:—

Rainfall has been widespread in south-east Madras and Malabar. There have also been fairly widespread light showers in east U. P. and south Bihar and local showers in the region from north-east Madhya Pradesh to the south Bombay Deccan. A few showers were also reported from Mysore.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in West Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Cutch and Gujarat and were markedly above normal in the east Madhya Pradesh inland Orissa and Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, south-east Madras, south Malabar and occur at a few stations in West Bengal, Bihar, east U. P., Vindhya Pradesh and north Hyderabad.

Night temperatures may fall in north-east India, west U. P. and Madhya Bharat.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours total rainfall from December 1, and departure from normal, recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday:—

Ahmedabad 89 55 0 0 minus 0.1, Aurangabad 89 65 0 0 minus 0.7, Bangalore 80 68 0.1 0.1 minus 0.7, Baroda 89 45 0 0 minus 0.1, Bhopal 87 58 0 0 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 81 64 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 89 71 0 0 minus 1.4, Calicut 89 74 0.7 1.1 minus 0.4, Cochin 87 74 0.5 2.0 minus 1.2, Coimbatore 86 71 0.5 0.5 minus 1.8, Delhi 81 49 0 0.6 minus 1.5, Indore 85 55 0 0 minus 0.6, Jubbulpore 91 65 0.1 0.1 minus 1.7, Kanpur 79 58 T 0.6 minus 0.8, Kodaikanal 59 37 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Kolhapur 88 68 0 0 —, Lucknow 79 59 0 2.2 minus 0.6, Madras 87 73 0 0.5 minus 6.7, Mahabaleshwar 75 59 0 0 minus 0.6, Mangalore 85 75 0 0 minus 0.7, Mysore 78 47 0 0 minus 0.2, Nagpur 93 63 0.4 0.4 minus 0.9, Patna 84 64 0 0 minus 0.3, POONA 90 64 0 0 minus 0.3, Rajkot 61 47 0 0 minus 0.2, Shillong 69 54 0 1.6 minus 0.1, Sholapur 92 73 0 0 minus 0.7, Simla 50 37 0 7.3 plus 1.3, Surat 89 55 0 0 minus 0.3 Trivandrum 89 74 T 0.8 minus 3.0.

Shark Oil Products

Bona fide charitable institutions in the State of Bombay will in future get the products of shark liver oil and its concentrates from the Director of Fisheries at half the fixed prices. The Government will spend up to Rs 3,000 annually on this account and up to Rs. 250 on a single institution.

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I used to suffer from GOUT and KIDNEY-STONE COLICS. Having tried everything, and finding no cure anywhere, I felt very miserable indeed. I was no more than a human wreck. Then, a friend advised me to take your Waaning Tilly oil; and now I can say that it is the only remedy that has proved its ability to free from me from thisawful suffering. I shall always recommend your Waaning-Tilly oil to everybody.

(Signed) Mrs. B. MONS.

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BETTER AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

Budget Presented In Parliament

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Railways, announced in his railway budget speech to Parliament today that Railway fares and freights would continue unaltered during 1950-51.

He said. "As in the current year, I have no proposals to make for the coming years for altering the railway fares or freights—the price that the consumer has to pay for the service that the railways render to him".

A surplus of Rs. 14 crores in 1950-51 was forecast by the Hon'ble Minister for Railways and Transport, in presenting the Railway Budget for 1950-51 in the Parliament of India today. The surplus for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 11.02 crores against the budget anticipation of Rs. 9.44 crores.

The Hon'ble Minister stated that the Railways had made a remarkable recovery in their working and were moving rapidly towards the attainment and maintenance of a progressive standard of operative efficiency and public service.

"The so-called bottleneck in rail transport", he said, is no longer even a mentionable contributory factor to such malaise in the economic sphere in production or distribution as now prevails in the country. In the field both of endeavour and achievement in tackling this malaise, the Railways have attempted to give the lead. The lead has been followed up by vigilant and energetic action in many directions. The punctuality of passenger services has gone up.

The wagon turn-round has shown great improvement. The Priorities Organization which in the past years came in for much criticism has now ceased to exist and rationing has been almost replaced by free and equal opportunity to all for obtaining transport." He told Parliament that the drive for the betterment of amenities available to the travelling public was being continued with the utmost vigour, work had commenced in the new factory for the manufacture of locomotives in India, the arrangements for establishing a factory for the manufacture of all-steel welded passenger coaches were well forward and the conditions of railway labour had been ameliorated and the relations between Railway management and Railway Labour had entered on a new phase of cordiality and mutual co-operation.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Dealing with the financial results for the current year, the Railway Minister said that the total gross traffic receipts were now expected to be 225.15 crores as against 210 crores anticipated in the budget estimate. This increase is almost entirely due to improvement in goods earnings, as a result of better wagon turn-round and improved loadings. Partly as a result of stricter control over expenditure and partly of stringent measures introduced to ease the ways and means position of the Government, it has been found possible to reduce the ordinary working expenses from 159.03 crores provided in the budget to 158 crores.

The principles of the Revised Convention have been applied in the current year to the extent possible and an adjustment of Rs. 15 crores has been made from Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund to Revenue in the accounts of this year. The net surplus after adjustments is estimated at 11.02 crores as against 9.4 crores anticipated last year. Out of the surplus, a sum of 7 crores will be contributed to General. Revenues against the budget figure of 4.7 crores. The balance of 4.02 crores will be added to the Depreciation Reserve Fund.

As regards the budget year 1950-51, the Railway Minister stated that there were several indeterminate and unstable factors to take account of and it would be prudent to err on the side of a conservative estimating of revenue.

The budget estimate of gross receipts from Indian Government Railways has, therefore, been placed at 215.50 crores or about Rs. 9.65 crores less than the revised estimate of the current year and the receipts from the States Lines which will come under the Centre with effect from 1st April 1950 are estimated at another 17 crores, thus bringing the total gross receipts of Indian railways to 232.50 crores.

The working expenses estimate has been placed at Rs. 156.01 crores for Indian Government Railways which is Rs 1.99 crores less than the revised requirements of the current year and at Rs. 10.58 crores for the States Lines. In terms of the Revised Convention, General Revenues have to be paid a dividend of 4 per cent on the Capital at-charge and a sum of Rs. 31.85 crores has been provided in the budget on this account, including 2.57 crores for the States Lines. The surplus for the coming year is estimated at Rs. 14.01 crores which is proposed to be distributed as follows: Railway Development Fund—10 crores Railway Reserve Fund—2.01 crores and Depreciation Reserve Fund 2.00 crores.

WORKS EXPENDITURE

In view of the present economic situation and the difficult ways and means position of the Government, the Capital programme has been curtailed so as to include only projects which are considered necessary in the national interest. The allotment for the current year covering Rolling Stock and Machinery Programmes and Open Line Works has been curtailed to Rs. 55.60 crores against Rs. 62.35 crores provided in the Budget. The provision for the Assam Rail Link and the Locomotive Manufacturing Works at Chittaranjan has not, however, been disturbed. The provision for other works has been so adjusted as not to interfere with operational efficiency or the programme of providing amenities to the travelling public. In fact, the provision for Passenger amenities has been increased by Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1.75 crores. The Capital programme for the next year provides for Rs 39.75 crores for the Indian Railways including the States Lines. In addition, Rs 6 crores are provided for works to be financed from the Development Fund.

RESERVES

It is anticipated that the Depreciation Reserve Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 104.77 crores and the Railway Reserve Fund which will be re-named the Revenue Reserve Fund will have a closing balance of Rs 10.41 crores on the 31st March, 1951. The Betterment Fund will be merged with the new Development Fund constituted as a result of the revised Separation Convention to be used for financing expenditure on passenger amenities, labour welfare and on projects which although unremunerative are necessary. The closing balance of this fund at the end of the budget year will be Rs. 19.03 crores. As would be apparent from these figures, there has been a steady strengthening of the reserves.

ROLLING STOCK

The Railway Minister stated that the power position had improved very considerably in recent months. 447 broad gauge and 51 metre gauge locomotives have been received during the period between Partition and 31st January, 1950. Delivery of another 209 broad gauge, 156 metre gauge and 20 narrow gauge locomotives is expected to be completed in the course of the current year. Special steps have also been taken to secure the spares necessary to keep existing locomotives in efficient operation and thus avoid the adverse effects of the suspension of the normal replacement programme in the coming year.

A technical aid agreement has been entered into with the Locomotive Manufacturing Company of Great Britain for the manufacture of locomotives at Chittaranjan. Under this agreement, the Company will make available advice, technicians and skilled supervisory staff for service at Chittaranjan and will also provide facilities for the training of the required number of Indian technicians in the U. K. The target of production at Chittaranjan which has been agreed on will be 3 locomotives in the calendar year 1950, 33 in 1951, 45 in 1952, 66 in 1953 and 90 in 1954. At the end of five years, we would be turning out locomotives entirely of Indian manufacture and the annual production will be of the order of 120 locomotives.

The wagon position on the broad gauge is a great deal easier, but that on the metre guage is not so satisfactory.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The passenger miles are up by 2.73 per cent on the broad gauge and by 1.39 per cent on the metre gauge as compared with the corresponding figures for the last year. Four per cent more train miles have been run on the B.G. and M.G. passenger services. There has been a considerable improvement in the punctuality of trains. The percentage of trains not losing time on the different railways varied from 53.4 to 86.5 in November, 1948, whereas during 1949 the percentages were from 61.1 to 91.9. As regards overcrowding in passenger trains, the Hon'ble Minister admitted that there was obviously a considerable leeway yet to be made up and it would be sometime before the position improved substantially. Some improvement, however, had been made by the introduction of 127 new trains and extension of 88 existing trains. Express trains for Class III passengers only, called "Janata Expresses" have been introduced on the E.I., E.P., G.I.P., B.B & C.I., S.I., and O.T Railways between important places.

A 5-year plan for more passenger amenities with a minimum provision of Rs. 3 crores a year will commence working from the year 1950-51 and the Railway Administrations have been asked to make forward planning in order that the amount allotted may be fully utilized.

GOODS TRAFFIC

The Railways' increased capacity to handle traffic is proved by the fact that the net ton miles carried during 1949 are 19.6 per cent and 16.4 per cent more than in 1948 on the broad guage and metre guage systems respectively. Goods train miles run are 19 per cent more on the broad guage and 9 per cent more on the metre guage as compared with the previous year. The freight awaiting despatch on the broad guage in November 1949 was less than half-a-day's loading against two-days loading in November 1948. The turn-round of wagons had improved to 10.87 days in November 1949 against 12.97 days in the corresponding month of the previous year. The tonnage lifted in the first 9 months of the current year was 15.5 per cent more than what was moved in the corresponding period of 1948-49.

An important modification of the Indian Railways Act carried out in the current year related to the payment of compensation for death or injury in railway accidents. Government have now been statutorily empowered to appoint a special Claims Commissioner for the expeditious disposal of claims. Another modification related to the simplification of the procedure for the booking of goods by the elimination of risk notes.

For the prevention of bribery and corruption and co-ordinating the endeavours of the Special Police Establishment and the Railway Administrations, an organization has been set up on each railway for the prevention, detection and departmental investigation of corruption.

LABOUR RELATIONS

The Hon'ble Minister reaffirmed Government's desire to deal with railway labour not only justly but generously and indeed to set an example in this respect for other industrial undertakings. He referred to the setting up of Joint Advisory Committee containing representatives of organised Labour and the Railway Board with a Chairman nominated by the Ministry of Labour for examining and removing the anomalies arising out of the application of the Central Pay Commission scales of pay. Legitimate grievances of labour other than those which come under the description of these anomalies are also being separately redressed. The conditions of employment have been further improved, viz. the leave rules have been liberalized and the Provident Fund scheme has been extended to lower categories of railway employees, whether permanent or temporary.

The Hon'ble Minister revealed that there were plans for the greater association of labour wherever possible in the administration of this nationalized undertaking. He had no doubt that with the reorientation of the attitude of the Railway Undertaking towards its workers of all grades and its increasing positive efforts to ameliorate their service conditions, a sense of greater responsibility and a healthy pride in the work they performed would find increasing expression in the workers themselves.

Regarding the Re-grouping of Railways, the preliminary investigations for this purpose have been completed and a plan is in the making. It envisages the welding of the different systems into one railway undertaking, divided into as small a number of major zonal administrative units as possible. The Hon'ble Minister stated that when the plan was completed, trade, industry and other interests concerned would be consulted before th Government took a decision. The set-up of the Central Railway Executive would also require to be reoriented as a part of the new plan.

Referring to the recent deterioration in the economic and political relations with Pakistan and its effect on the movement of traffic, the Minister for Railways stated that it was the Pakistan Government which first decided to stop all through booking of passenger and luggage to and from the E.B.

LOUDLY CHEERED

The Railway Minister was loudly cheered when he rose in Parliament today to present the railway budget for 1950-51.

The galleries thinned out as Mr. Ayyangar said at he had no proposals to make for the coming year for altering railway fares or freights. Mr. Ayyangar told the House that the Indian Government railways were now on the road to rehabilitation and expansion.

A cheer went up as he paid tribute to Sardar Patel for the unification of the Indian States with what was formerly British India. The effect of this unification on Indian Government railways is the addition of 7,560 route miles. The railway system of India will from 1950-51 cover the entire country with the route mileage of 33,084 miles. With the exception of 776 miles of unimportant branch lines, this nationalised undertaking will enjoy the monopoly of rail transport in the country.

The net surplus for 1950-51 was estimated at Rupees 14.01 crores. The revised net surplus for the current year was estimated at rupees 11.02 crores against the budget anticipation of rupees 9.44 crores.

NO BOTTLENECK

Mr. Ayyangar claimed that there was no longer any bottleneck in rail transport. The conditions of railway labour had been ameliorated and the relations between railway managements and railway labour had entered on a new phase of cordiality and mutual co-operation. He hoped that labour would make an active effort to regain its prewar level of per capita productivity, which had declined from 100 in 1938-39 to 69.38 in 1948-49. The railways had plans for greater association of labour wherever possible in the administration of the undertaking.

The House cheered thrice as Mr. Ayyangar paid tribute to Indian Railwaymen for their "Uncommon energy and skill" in completing the Assam rail link ahead of schedule. He regretted the inconvenience caused to passengers as the result of the suspension of through booking between the two Bengals and added," On our part we have always been willing to discuss the issue and come to an understanding with the Government of Pakistan in order to restore normal conditions of booking of both goods and passenger traffic, but the intransigence of Pakistan stands in the way of such an understanding."

The House cheered again as Mr. Ayyangar paid tribute to the Rilway Board and to officers and men working under their control all over the country as well as to the members of the Railway Standing Finance Committee and the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

Mr. Ayyangar took 80 minutes to deliver his speech.

The Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal sat in the President's box during question hour and for some time during Mr Ayyangar's speech members of his entourage listened from the distinguished visitor's gallery.

INTEGRATION WILL IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

Salient Features Of Railway Budget

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. (UPI).

"WHEN the whole plan of complete integration of railways had been gone through, greater Central control, uniform standards of operational efficiency and employment conditions would result", said Mr. A. K. Chanda, Financial Commissioner of Railways at a press conference this afternoon.

Mr. Chanda was clarifying certain points arising out of the Railway Minister's speech today in the Parliament. He pointed out three important factors in the budget speech which were:

(a) Integration of State Railways so that in the future set-up of India there would be a well-knit and unified system of railways; (b) the continuation of the relations between the railway and the general finances, and (c) the establishment of factories in India for the manufacture of new types of coaches and wagons in the country itself.

Answering questions the Financial Commissioner of Railways said that the 34-million dollar loan which they had obtained from the International Monetary Fund for the rehabilitation of Indian railways was considered to be adequate enough. They had at present, in India a factory owned by the Tatas which was manufacturing boilers and the Chittaranjan workshop also was making boilers and other requisite railway equipment, he said.

AFTER INTEGRATION

In reply to another question as to what form of administration would result after the complete integration of railways, Mr. Chanda said that the integration had not been completed. It was only in a planning stage now. When the whole plan had been gone through, greater Central control, uniform standards of operational efficiency and employment conditions would result.

The question as to whether the administration should be carried on directly by the Central authority or not was yet to be finalised. But the hoped that about six to seven zonal units would be set up for the purpose of greater administrative efficiency. At present there were, in all, about 19 such units, including those of the Indian States Railways.

Asked what was the capital at charge of certain railways which had merged with Indian provinces, Mr. Chanda said that it was round about six crores.

Replying to a correspondent who asked what was the loss incurred by the railway administration on account of the re-grouping of the railway classes and their subsequently giving up that scheme, the Financial Commissioner for Railways said that it was very difficult to calculate the total loss. Approximately, the loss amounted to half a crore on the upper class alone.

ELECTRIFICATION

To another question relating to the electrification of certain railways and extension of electric trains in some other lines, Mr. Chanda said that until the multi-purpose projects had been carried out when cheap hydro-electric power was expected to be available in large quantities, the scheme could not be worked out. He also said that the Government had not come to any decision of policy on this matter.

A correspondent asked how far the report was true that the new Canadian locomotives were not quite efficient. Mr. Canada described such reports as pure "canards' and said that the locomotives had been supplied to India's designs and were running quite efficiently.

In Sheep's Clothing

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

A robbery was committed yesterday in the Allice Bridge area in Navrangapura suburb when some miscreants clothed as excise policemen attacked a house and made away with what was in it.

A similar robbery with loot was committed, also involving men in the clothes of excise men. In this incident one Thakardar was beaten.

Goods Train Attacked

BANGALORE, Feb. 21. (PTI): A goods train was attacking last night between Davangere and Harihar on the Arsikere-Harihar section of the Mysore State Railway. A few bags of cardamom are said to be missing. An underguard was injured.

According to information received at the District Traffic Superintendent's office, Bangalore, the goods train proceeding had to pull up due to an obstruction placed on the railroad.

The underguard sustained stone injuries when he alighted to clear the track.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF RESETTLEMENT & EMPLOYMENT, BOMBAY.

FREE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Applications are invited for admission under the Technical and Vocational Training Scheme for adult Civilians which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour (D. G. R. E.) Two types of training will be available under the scheme; (i) technical training in engineering and building trades and (ii) vocational training in handicrafts. The period of training in technical trades will be two years of which 18 months will be spent in a training centre and the remaining six months in an industrial undertaking on production/professional work or in the centre itself, as may be convenient. The period of training in handicrafts will be 12 months maximum.

2. ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Candidates should ordinarily be between the ages of 18 and 25 years and have studied generally up to two standards below the Matriculation except for certain trades, viz., draftsmen, surveyors, instrument mechanics, etc., for which the minimum qualification will be Matriculation pass or equivalent.

3. Ex-servicemen and Displaced persons who have already undergone training under the schemes specially introduced for them by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, are not eligible for admission under the training scheme for adult civilians. However, those ex-servicemen and Displaced persons who did not have any training under the said scheme can apply.

4. UNDERTAKING: — On joining the training centre, the selected candidates will be required to give an undertaking to abide by the discipline of the centre, to take care of the tools and equipment entrusted to their charge and not to discontinue their training voluntarily before the completion of the course. If they fail to fulfil the terms of the undertaking, Government will have the right to recover from them the expenses incurred on their training or such less amount as Government may deem fit.

5. CONCESSIONS DURING TRAINING:—The training will be free of charge and scholarships will be given to 50 per cent of the trainees at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month each. In addition, free facilities will be provided for games, recreation, medical treatment and hostel accommodation where possible. Workshop clothing will also be provided free of charge, to those who have to work near moving machinery. No scholarship will ordinarily be paid during training on production/professional work either in an industrial undertaking or a centre; but Government may, in special cases, agree to make a small allowance to the trainee.

6. Intending candidates should submit their applications in the prescribed form so as to reach the undersigned on or before 5th March, 1950. Prescribed application forms and copies of the Prospectus can be had free of charge from the nearest Employment Exchange situated in the Bombay region. Application forms will not be supplied, unless particulars regarding age and educational qualifications are given. Candidates, called for interview will have to attend at their own expense.

M. G. MONANI.
Regional Director of Resettlement & Employment, BOMBAY.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HAZARE LEADS INDIA TO VICTORY

Mushtaq Ali Bats Again To Score Winning Run

MADRAS, Feb. 21 (PTI-UPI).

Anticipating a thrilling game today about 30,000 people filled all the enclosures at Chepauk.

Mushtaq Ali, who has fractured a right hand finger being unable to resume his innings, Vijay Hazare joined Polly Umrigar to the wickets.

Play began rather sensationally as the Indian skipper gave a chance to Tribe at third man off the very first ball of the day from Worrell but the fielder dropped the fairly easy catch. Hazare drove the next five balls hard but the offside field being well packed not a single run ensued.

Fitzmaurice also commenced with a maiden from the road end. After four successive maidens had been bowled, two by each bowler, Hazare took a single off Worrell.

Umrigar hooked Worrel for the first four of the day and in the next over straight-drove him to the boundary. Fitzmaurice at midoff misfielding.

The first 45 minutes' play resulted in 25 runs taking India's total to 75 for 1, Hazare—14 and Umrigar 11.

The first hour's play saw 85 registered on the score board. Frankie Worrell continued to bowl from the road end and runs now began coming steadily. The wicket, as was expected was not very much responsive to spin today as it was yesterday.

Jock Livingston made his second bowling change at 95, when Fred Freer relieved Worrell, who had then bowled ten overs, out of which four were maidens. Fred Freer bowled rout 2 the wicket with two square legs, one fine leg, one mid-off, one onside mid-wicket, one slip, third man, cover, extra-cover and a mid-on. With a single off Tribe, Umrigar sent up 100 of the innings in 147 minutes. The same stroke made the Umrigar-Hazare partnership worth 50 in 82 minutes.

Hazare hooked a short-pitched ball from Freer for four while Umrigar drove and hooked Tribe for two fours in one over.

Hazare hooked a full toss from Worrell for four and ulled Tribe for three. Freer saving a four.

At 95, Fred Freer relieved Worrell at the road end and bowled round the wickets at slow pace. With a single off Tribe, Umrigar sent up 100 of the innings in 147 minutes. The same stroke made the Umrigar-Hazare partnership worth 50 in 82 minutes.

Hazare hooked a short-pitched ball from Freer for four while Umrigar drove and hooked Tribe for two fours in one over.

At 115, Worrell took over from Tribe at the pavilion end and Umrigar pulled his last ball for four. After three overs Freer switched over the wicket and Hazare in trying to drive a ball cnicked it between Dawkes and Tribe at first slip to the boundary.

Umrigar straight drove Worrell to the boundary so powerfully as to leave

POLLY UMRIGAR—put up a fighting knock of 59 and gave his captain a fine stand to enable India to beat the Commonwealth team.

Alley at long off standing. Hazare, however, was not comfortable against Freer.

Hooking Worrell for four Umrigar reached his 50 with the aid of seven fours in 156 minutes.

At 143, Tribe took over from Freer and bowled the last over before lunch to Hazare.

At lunch India had made 143 for the loss of one wicket, Umrigar batting 51, Hazare batting 37.

Fitzmaurice opened the attack from the pavilion end after lunch to Umrigar who latecut him for two. Lambert came on from the road end and Umrigar drove him through the covers for four to send up 150 of the innings in 195 minutes, and make the partnership worth 100 runs in two hours and ten minutes.

With the second ball of his third over, however, Fitzmaurice, completely beat and bowled Umrigar with an inswinger (157-2-59). During his stay of 205 minutes Umrigar hit eight boundaries. Phadkar joined Hazare.

At 159 Tribe relieved Lambert, and

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings) 324

INDIA (First Innings) 313

COMMONWEALTH (Second innings) 247

INDIA (Second Innings)	
Mushtakali not out	42
V. Mankad b Fitzmaurice	11
P. R. Umrigar b Fitzmaurice	59
Vijay Hazare lbw Freer	84
D. G. Phadkar c Tribe b Smith	16
Hemu Adhikari not out	18
C. S. Nayudu run out	11
R. S. Modi b Worrell	0
G. Kishenchand Dawkes b Smith	5
P. G. Joshi and N. Choudhury did not bat	
Extras	15
Total (for seven wickets)	261

Wickets fell at 1|37, 2|157, 3|216, 4|226 5|242, 6|242, 7|255.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Lambert	6	0	36	0
D. Fitzmaurice	20	11	31	2
F. Worrell	36	9	70	1
G. Tribe	21	5	54	0
F. Freer	12	1	31	1
Ray Smith	91	2	24	2

Hazarecut him for two fours to reach his fifty in two and a half hours including five fours.

At 167 Worrell took over from Fitzmaurice at the pavilion end.

Phadkar drove Smith for his first four and four byes sent up 200 of the innings in 265 minutes.

Livingston claimed the new ball immediately and put Fitzmaurice in charge at the road end. Hazare drove his first ball through the covers for four Hazare squarecut Fred Freer, the other new-ball bowled, to the boundary.

Hazare pulled Freer for two but in trying to repeat the shot off the next ball he missed and was declared leg before (216-3-84) during his 220 minutes stay Hazare hit ten fours.

Hemu Adhikari joined Phadkar.

At tea India had made 224 for the loss of three wickets, Phadkar batting 15, Adhikari batting 4.

Ray Smith opened the attack from

V. S. HAZARE—India's test captain who successfully lead his side to win the "rubber" in the series of unofficial test matches against the Commonwealth side. Hazare was also the lucky captain to break the hodoo of bad luck in losing the toss, when he won the toss for India at Calcutta and won the Third Test.

the road end to Phadkar after tea. The batsmen took the singles but Phadkar drove his fifth ball to midon where Tribe made no mistake (226-4-6) C. S. Nayudu joined Adhikari and scored a single off Smith's last ball.

The batsmen took eight runs off Worrell, who operated at the other end, including a drive for four by Nayudu. Smith's second over was a maiden to Adhikari. In Worrell's second over a misunderstanding between the batsmen nearly sent back Nayudu.

Adhikari latecut Smith to the boundary. But Nayudu was run out when he tried to take two instead of a single, Alley's throw from mid-on hitting the wicket at the batsmen's end, (242-5-11).

Russi Modi was bowled by Worrell off the very first ball 242-6-0).

Kishenchand glanced Worrell for a single and took a single off Smith. Adhikari drove Worrell for four and Kishenchand with a single off Smith sent up 250 after 339 minutes play.

At 252 Adhikari drove Smith back to the bowler who, however, could not make a sharp catch. Kishenchand stepped out to pull Smith, missed and was stumped, (255-7-5).

Fifteen minutes before close Mushtaq all went in and after each batsman had taken a single Mushtaqali drove Smith to the boundary to win the match for India, 11 minutes before time.

India Congratulated On Grand Success In Winning "Rubber"

"COMMONWEALTH TEAM PLAYED A GREAT SPORTING GAME" SAYS HAZARE

MADRAS, Feb. 21. (PTI): Vijay Hazare, the captain of the India eleven, said after the match: "It has been a great game and we are happy to win The Commonwealth cricket team played a great sporting game".

"Jack" Livingston, captain of the Commonwealth team, said: "Congratulations to India on a thrilling victory after as good a match as anyone could wish to see or play in. We enjoyed every minute of this match and although both teams at various stages held the upper hand, India's victory was well-deserved. The game throughout was played in a true and sporting manner."

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, India's ambassador in Indonesia, and former President of the Board of Control for Cricket-in-India, commenting on the Indian eleven's success in the fifth and final unofficial "test", said: "I am glad India won ten minutes before time and much credit must go to the captain Vijay Hazare himself and Polly Umrigar who really broke the back of the bowling this morning by putting on 107 runs. But owing to slow batting in the end, India had to struggle to get the necessary runs. In trying to do this they lost some wickets no doubt. But it was with the right spirit that our boys played the game. Mushtaq Ali with his broken finger finished the match by hitting Ray Smith to the boundary. In this hour of victory we must not forget the magnificent bowling of Vinoo Mankad and C. S. Nayudu who kept the batsmen playing all the time till D. G. Phadkar came on with the new ball and finished off the innings by as good bowling as I have ever seen. Much credit is due to Commonwealth side for their fielding which kept the result in doubt till the end".

"I am glad India has won the rubber and thus shown that we are capable of taking on any international side", added Dr. Subbaroyan.

At the conclusion of the play Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan presented, on behalf of the Gujarati Yuvak Mandal, one silver cup to the highest individual scorer on either side—to Vijay Hazare on the Indian side and to Frank Worrell for the Commonwealth; one silver ball to the best bowler on either side, to Phadkar for India and Tribe for the Commonwealth.

On behalf of the Madras Cricket Association, Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman presented a fountain pen to each member of the Indian team, as souvenir of the Madras "test".

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was one of the thirty thousand people who saw the India eleven defeat the Commonwealth cricket team in the fifth and final unofficial test.

When Mushtaq Ali hit the winning boundary Mr. Rajagopalachari was the first to congratulate Vijay Hazare on India eleven's victory.

FINE GESTURE

MADRAS, Feb. 20 (PTI): The Commonwealth cricket team made a fine gesture tonight by deciding to hand over to the widow of the late D. D. Hindlekar, former wicket-keeper of India, the cash prize of Rs. 500 in the fifth unofficial test match between India and the Commonwealth cricketers being played here now.

Bill Alley of the Commonwealth side and P. S. Joshi of the Indian side, got the prizes. Messrs. De Mello and Duckworth were the judges for India and Commonwealth respectively.

"INDIAN CRICKET ON UPGRADE" SAYS JARDINE

LONDON, Feb. 21, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. D. R. Jardine, former England and Surrey, Captain, who was born in India and toured there in 1933 said here today that he considered Indian cricket was on the upgrade.

He was commenting on India winning the rubber by beating Commonwealth in the fifth and final test at Madras today.

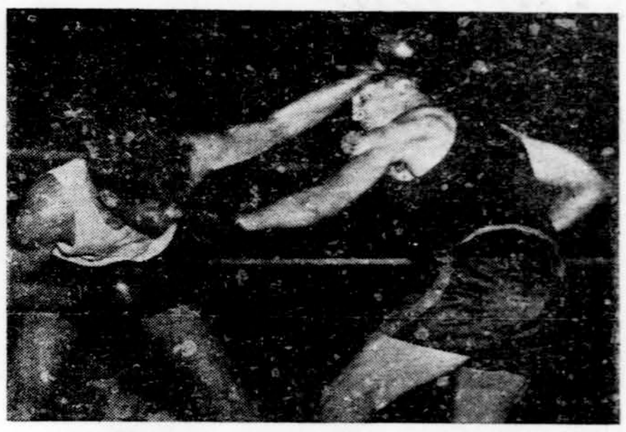
Mr. Jardine said, "Congratulations to India on winning her first rubber against a strong representative side, particularly after losing the toss. Indian cricket arrived some time ago, but now it is on the up and up —a force for any country to reckon with".

BOWLING WEAKNESS DUE TO PREPARED WICKETS

COLOMBO, Feb 21, (PTI): Prince Duleepsinjhi, Indian High Commissioner-Designate to Australia expressed the bellef here that "prepared" wickets had a lot to do with bowling weaknesses now evident everywhere.

Prince Duleepsinjhi, who passed through Colombo on his way to Australia to take up his new duties, said that the practice of covering the wicket overnight also went against the bowler who was now not able to expoit the advantages of a wet wicket.

Carvalho-Wilmer Fight



Michael Carvalho the Goan boxer staged a grand come back in the twelfth Rangers Invitation Boxing Tournament held at the Stadium yesterday but lost narrowly to Ron Wilmer of Rangers Club. Picture show Carvalho (left) attempting a left hook at Wilmer, but Wilmer steps aside.

BOARD TO DISCUSS ANOTHER COMMONWEALTH TOUR OF INDIA

Madras Cricket Association's Dinner To Tourists

MADRAS, Feb. 20 (PTI)

AT a dinner given by the Madras Cricket Association to the Commonwealth Tourists and Indian test cricketers, the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India said that the visits to India by foreign teams had considerably improved the standard of Indian cricket.

He disclosed that the question of inviting another Commonwealth team to tour India during the next winter would be discussed during the forthcoming Cricket Board of Control meeting here on Wednesday.

Dr. Subbaroyan, India's Ambassador in Indonesia, one of the guests of honour, stressed the necessity of concentrating on fielding more than on bowling or batting. He quoted the late Ranji, saying: "An ordinary bowling side can be made to look good by good fielding." Dr. Subbaroyan declared that Australia's foremost superiority in the game was mainly because of their fielding.

FINE SPORTSMEN

Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman, President of the Madras Cricket Association, proposing the toast, said that visits by touring teams cemented the ties between nations more strongly than treaties and pacts.

After paying a tribute to the fine sportsmanship of the Commonwealth tourists and the excellent game played by them, Mr. Pattabhiraman said that the Indian players were sportsmen on and off the field. He said Vijay Hazare, India's Captain, symbolised the Indian spirit of being meek and humble and wishing for the happiness and contentment of others.

Mr. Pattabhiraman made a plea for the construction of a stadium in Madras to provide the opportunity for more people to witness big matches. He felt that response to the National Sports Club of India would be greater if membership to it were not confined merely to life membership.

"Jock" Livingston, replying, thanked the Provincial Association as also the Board of Control for the welcome and hospitality his team had received wherever they had gone.

CITY 'B' TRIUMPH AT LAST

Hockey At The Cooperage

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bombay City "B" beat Panchgani Pansies by a solitary goal scored midway through the second half of play in the Kiledar Cup Hockey Tournament for women played at the Cooperage this evening.

In a hectic struggle in which the rival goalkeepers Khorshed Desai for the Pansies and Delma Johnson for the City shone without a shadow of a doubt. But Khorshed Desai stole the honours. She affected some classic and almost impossible saves.

Andrey Rodrigues scored the all important goal for City "B" in the fifteen minute of the second half mainly dre to a grand solo effort. She tried with a top of the circle shot but Khorshed saved and Andrty followed up the rebound which struck the boards.

Panchgani Pansies never gave up trying and twice came within sight of gaining the equalizer, but were unlucky.

Earlier in the evening in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament Overseas Communications were concerned in a goalless draw with Goan Sports "B" although the usual extra time was played.

WALCOTT AND WEEKES KEEP ON HITTING

BARBADOS, Feb. 21. (PTI-Reuter): C. L. Walcott and Everton Weekes, the Barbados test batsmen, were engaged in some big hitting in the Inter-Colonial Cricket match against British Guiana.

Walcott was still unbeaten with 212 while Weekes scores 121 in the Barbados second innings of 446 for eight wickets.

British Guiana had gained a first innings lead of 31 runs, 422 to 391 and with only one day remaining for play a definite result seemed unlikely.

This is a return match, Barbados having won the first by an innings and 110 runs.

G. I. P. Railway Win Mysore Cup

I.E.M.E. BEATEN BY TWO GOALS IN FINAL

BANGALORE, Feb. 21 (PTI).

The G.I.P. Railway from Bombay won the Maharaja of Mysore Gold Cup Hockey Tournament, beating 515 Command Workshop I.E.M.E. by two goals to nil in the finals played here today.

Susairaj, the home team custodian was outstanding in the goal and brought off very difficult saves. Padavatt, centre-half, impressed well in the defence.

The visitors who had very good ball control played with good understanding. Inside-right Krishnan made several moves while Lal Mohammed and Nabi Shah were sound in defence.

Krishnan put his side in the lead by scoring off a melee in the fifth minute. The play thereafter turned to be very fast, the rival teams fighting aggressively. There was, however, no scoring even though the teams had chances. The Railwaymen failed to utilise a penalty bully, a few minutes before the changeover.

The losers wasted a penalty bully midway through this half.

Ten minutes from the close, the Railwaymen struck splendid form and but for Susairaj in the Workshop's goal, the visitors would have added to their lead long before Lyte scored their second goal off an excellent move a minute before the final whistle.

FESTIVAL CRICKET AT KARWAR

KARWAR, Feb. 19.

A one-day festival Cricket Match played today, at Karwar, between the Revenue Sports XI led by Mr. M. K. Jadgav, Collector, and the Judiciary XI captained by Mr. D'Costa, Senior Civil Judge, ended in a victory for the former by one run. The Revenue XI scored 81 runs in their first innings, while the Judiciary XI hit up just 80 runs.

MOTIRAM CUP BADMINTON TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Tournament Commences On March 13 At C.C.I. Courts

BOMBAY, Feb. 21. (PTI). The Motiram Cup Badminton Team Championships, the last of the season's badminton tournaments, will commence here on the courts of the Cricket Club of India from Monday, March 13.

The Tournament Committee are sending invitations to other badminton playing provinces to take part in the tournament and some mofussil teams, particularly from Nasik and Poona, are likely to accept the invitation. Entries for the tournament will close on March 6 and the draw will be made the same day.

The tournament will be conducted on Thomas Cup lines, each team playing nine matches—five singles and four doubles.

Five teams of six members each, representing as many zones of Bombay and Greater Bombay, were also selected today. However, in order to maintain parity of strength between the teams, it was decided to distribute Bombay's Thomas Cup players between the various teams irrespective of their places of residence.

The following are the teams:

BOMBAY: (Colaba to Parel, inclusive) Dattatraya Mugwe, Homi Taiyarkhan, Pandharinath Nilkant, Gregory Fernandes, S. S. Parulekar and C. P. Merchant;

DADAR WEST: Burjor Shroff, Gajanan Shirke, Manohar Bhopardikar, R. A. Dongre, E. M. Fernandes and D. N. Dhongade;

DADAR EAST: Vijay Madgavkar, V. P. Kapadia, C. P. Kalappa, A. R. Kavarana, D. H. Kumble and A. Mistry;

BANDRA: George Lewis, Tolly Fernandes, S. S. Nerurkar, W. Gomes, P. V. Kulkarni, and S. G. Pendurkar;

BOMBAY SUBURBS: Anand Ullal, Henry Ferreira, C. L. De Sousa, C. K. Menon, A. G. Kalyanpurkar and S. G. Kalyanpur.

The teams will be captained by non-players to be appointed later and the teams will be called after their captains.

PORT TRUST 'B' RECOVER TO WIN

Figeredo Cup Hockey At Parel

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bombay Port Trust "B" recovered remarkably to upset Brothers Club's applecart winning by the odd goal in five after being in arrears at the interval in the only match played this evening at Parel in the Figueredo Cup Tournament.

Brothers Club scored first through F. D'Souza in the twelfth minute and held supremacy till the interval. Port Trust equalized in the tenth minute of the second period through Martin and extra time was played as both teams were on level terms.

In the opening stage of extra time Barretto scored again for Brothers H.C. but then two quick goals in the closing stages by A. D'Souza and B. D'Souza for Port Trust enabled them to triumph by the odd goal in five.

POLO TOURNAMENT POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Feb. 21, (PTI): The Polo tournament between the Argentine Polo Team "La Concepcion" and a representive Indian Team which was scheduled to be held at Mahaluxmi Race-Course on Feb. 27, March 1 and 3 has now been postponed to March 1, 3 and 6.

The change in dates has been necessitated by the death of Mario Inchauspe, the well-known Agrentine polo player, at Jaipur on Feb 19, following injury in a polo game.

Nocolas Ruiz Guinazu is expected to fly back to Argentine with the body of late Mario Inchauspe.

The two Navaleta brothers—Jose M. Torrez and Carlos Torrez—will be assisted by two well-known Indian players, to be announced later.

NATIONAL AIR RACE

Necessary Handicaps Prescribed By Officials

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. (PTI): Arrangements for the National Air Race between Delhi and Calcutta scheduled to begin on Thursday, February 23, are complete and seven out of ten aircrafts participating in the race have already arrived at the Willingdon Airport. The rest are expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The officials of the Civil Aviation Department today inspected the aircraft and prescribed the necessary handicaps. The fastest plane will leave Willingdon Airport 2 hours 35 minutes after the departure of the slowest among the participating aircraft and all are scheduled to reach Barrockpore at 2 p.m. on February 24. The plane that reaches Calcutta first will be the winner.

The Aircrafts should land first at Agra and halt there for half and hour. The next stop will be Lucknow where they should stay for half an hour. After staying at Allahabad for the night the competing planes will take off the next morning, for Patna and halt there for half an hour. Fifth halt of the race is Asansol where the competitors should spend one hour before taking off on the final lap.

The aircraft will be reaching Barrackpore round about 2 p.m. on Friday, February 24.

Capt. M. V. Namjoshi who is flying "Piper Club" the slowest buplane with a speed of 82 miles will take off from the Willingdon airport at 9-15 a.m., while Flt. Lieut. C. B. Contractor flying a Tiger Moth will leave next at 10-11 a.m. Messrs. Tripathy, B. W. Smith and Mr. V. Edmiston flying same types of aircraft known as L-5 will be leaving Delhi at 10-35 a.m., 10-43 a.m. and 10-46 a.m. respectively. Another British type Chipmunk piloted by Mr. Y. G. Bhandarkar will be the sixth plane to leave Delhi at 11-03-1/2 a.m. and the fastest among the British twin-engined types participating in the contest, Bamely Miles Gemini, which will be piloted by the holder of the trophy, Major-General D. Misri Chand, will take off at 11-22 a.m.

Two pilots are contesting with the most popular American low wing streamlined aircraft, Beechcraft Bonanza. They are Mr. E. Pech, of Bombay and Mr. A. S. Gupta, and will be leaving Delhi at 11-44-1/2 a.m. and 11-39-1/2 a.m.

The Belgium diplomat M. Louis De San who is contesting with Aero 45 twin engine is scheduled to take off at 11-38-1/2 a.m.

With five compulsory stops on the 900 mile route the contesting aircraft, fast and slow, will, it is stated, have an equal chance of winning the race, much depending on the navigational skill of the pilots.

The planes are expected to reach Allahabad at 3 p.m. on Thursday and their departure next morning depends on the loss or gain the respective aircraft obtains in the first day's contest.

The planes are expected to reach Allahabad at 3 p.m. on Thursday and Capt. Namjoshi will again be the first to takeoff at about 6.30 for Calcutta. While Mr. E. Peck will perhaps be the last to leave Allahabad at 9-45 a.m.

Police Patel Killed

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

The police patel of Dholi village while returning from a meeting of the Khedut Mandal held at Gundi village was attacked by two persons and killed.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

4-20 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs Juveniles.

5-20 p.m. City "B" vs Blue Wizards (Jepsen Cup).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-15 p.m. Dreamland vs I. N. Civilians (Figueredo Cup).

5-20 p.m. B.P.T. "A" vs Q.C.S. (Lewis Cup).

Congratulations For Empire Games Record Breaker

JOHN WINTER of Australia (centre) receives the congratulations of the dead-heaters for second place after he had won the final of the High Jump at the Empire Games, Auckland, New Zealand, with 6ft. 6 in.—an Empire Games record. Left is J. MAJEKODUNMI of Nigeria and right is A. PATERSON of Scotland. Both jumped 6ft. 5 in.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY'S FINANCES

The Bombay Budget for 1950-1951 contains, thanks be to Providence and the Finance Minister, no surprises. There is also reason to be grateful for the fact that the Finance Minister has declared, on behalf of the Government, that measures of major taxation would be inopportune now; even though his fatalistic remark that "as for taxation, it will come when it must", is far from reassuring. Mr. Vaikunt Mehta, however, had to meet a deficit of Rs. 450 lakhs and, since he could not get it out of new taxes and would not get it out of the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Fund, he has plied the axe at government spending. The measure he has put forward in this connection, are three: expenditure on the officers and staff of Government, and expenditure in grants-in-aid given to various institutions, semi-government and otherwise, towards their establishment charges, are to be cut by one anna in the rupee, whilst the expenditure on contingencies and on travelling is to be cut by two annas in the rupee. This is expected to yield Rs. 2,68 lakhs; Mr. Mehta is not daunted by the rest of the deficit: "In addition, in the process of formulation of the budget, individual items of expenditure, too numerous to relate, have been curtailed or eliminated, resulting in an aggregate saving of Rs. 1.82 lakhs." This is certainly naively ingenious. The Finance Minister might well have spared the public the fears and horrors of a deficit budget by doing all this pruning of "individual items" before putting out his final figures instead of after. The procedure adopted is very similar to that of the shrewd merchant who marks his goods up in order to cut them down for a spectacular sales offer. Evidently Mr. Mehta believes that it is not enough to practise economy; it is necessary to do it with full publicity. At any rate, this skilful management has left the State with a surplus of a little below two lakhs, and a feeling of having escaped a heavy deficit.

Mr. Vaikunt Mehta has described the objective of the Bombay Government as that of setting up a welfare state. That does not mean that we are anywhere near the "welfare state" as the term is understood in Britain. But the emphasis has shifted on providing social services to the people and raising the educational and health standards of the State. As the Finance Minister pointed out, the educational commitments have increased beyond measure. The total outlay on education nearly equals the aggregate outlay under all budget heads in the last pre-war years and "during the last four years expenditure on education has gone up by 303 per cent." This is a very creditable record and one of which any State might well be proud. The Finance Minister made a spirited defence of Government's Prohibition policy and quoted the article in the Republic Constitution to prove that the Bombay Government was only acting in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The review of the food situation and the Bombay Government's agricultural policy gave a lucid account of what has to be done to consolidate the food front.

Speaking generally, the impression conveyed by the Finance Minister is that the state has to depend on its own resources, that the Union Centre is not in a position to help very much, and that Bombay can achieve if not self-sufficiency, self reliance. Moreover, the constitution of the Republic places certain restrictions on the levy of provincial sales tax which seriously reduces the capacity of a state. It is this which has forced the Finance Minister to resort to administrative economies. In the circumstances the extensive social service and agrarian reform work undertaken by the Bombay Government is the more remarkable.

The Railway Budget

The Railway Budget which Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar presented in the Parliament, is comforting not only because it shows a surplus of Rs. 14 crores but even more because we are promised concrete results in manufacturing locomotives and coaches for our railways in the next five years. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that the Railway Minister should in his anxiety to present the rosiest picture of the situation have confused matters in his speech. He observes that, as on account of financial difficulties the Railway Ministry has had to cut down heavily its programme of replacements of obsolete stock, agreements were contracted with British firms for spare parts to keep these outworn locomotives and coaches in temporary use for the next two years. These contracts and the machinery tools and equipment secured from Germany as reparations enable railway workshops to be "more fully employed to overtake the heavy arrears of maintenance and overhauling". We are not told what financial figure is involved in the contracts for spare parts but the suggestion is there that, if the agreements had not been negotiated, the workshops here would have had to manufacture these parts and, therefore, could have done them. It must be remembered that replacement is investment since the equipment newly bought will last for some years and is, by implication, more up to date than that which requires repair; repair, on the other hand is merely a devise to ward off scrapping and the money spent on this must be written off. Therefore, it is better to spend abroad for replacement, at home for repairs. As for the satisfaction that the workshops can do more to clear arrears of maintenance, there is evidence that already there has been improved output, among railway workers. This is evident not only in the repairs to locomotives, coaches and wagons but even more significantly in the work on the Assam Rail Link. To quote Mr. Gopalaswami, "The Assam Rail Link was planned in the year 1947 and work commenced thereon in 1948. It was anticipated that under common conditions, the project would be completed by April 1, 1950, but as a result of the uncommon energy and skill displayed by our railwaymen, both engineers and other workers, in difficult and unhealthy terrain, the line was completed and opened to goods traffic on December 9, 1949 and to passenger traffic on January 26, 1950." These are signs that the spirit of the workers is magnificent and that there has been more than adequate response to the declared intention of the Government" to deal not only justly but generously with railway labour and indeed set an example in this respect for other industrial undertakings". The public has reason to be gratified at the promised progress on the work of manufacturing locomotives at the Chittaranjan Workshops where, it is announced, we shall have made 3 locomotives in 1950, 33 in 1951, 45 in 1952, 66 in 1953, and 90 in 1954. This is indeed a matter which will be widely welcomed and the decision to keep the output modest and concentrate on self-sufficiency in the manufacture of all parts and components will be generally applauded. The Minister, however, remarked that the locomotives will be entirely Indian "except for such proprietory fittings as Indian industry is unbale to supply". It would be interesting to know what exactly these are and whether by 1950 it cannot be hoped that the reservation will be wholly unnecessary. On the building of coaches, too, there is room to hope for better work in the coming years than there has been in the past. The Government placed an order for 350 coaches with the two concerns—100 with the Hindustan Aircraft Limited and 250 with the Wagon Manufacturing Panel; of this, Hindustan Aircraft supplied 50 coaches and the Wagon Manufacturing Panel failed entirely. The Government, however, have contracted with a Swiss firm to secure better results and a factory is to be established in Bangalore "as a self-contained wing of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, suitably equipped and adequately staffed." It is not stated what the exact relation is to be between the Swiss firm, the Hindustan Aircraft Limited and the Government, but the impression is certainly conveyed that the intention is to secure better and more dependable production results. The Government are also planning "an under-frame (for coaches) manufacturing unit" to clear the bottle-neck in the existing arrangements. In all this, there is welcome proof that a plan has emerged and that some advance can be confidently looked forward to in the future. And the fact that there is no increase in rates and freights, must add to the public gratification.

It is unfortunate, however, that the Betterment Fund which, last year the Minister assured the House, would be devoted solely to passenger benefits, should have proved ill-fated. The Betterment Fund has been turned now into the Railway Development Fund, for financing expenditure not only "on passenger amenities but also on labour welfare and on projects which, though unremunerative, are necessary." There is earmarking of Rs. 3 crores a year for the next five years to be spent on passenger amenities. Considering that in 1947-48, the amount spent on this count was Rs. 13 lakhs and that in 1949-50 the amount was Rs. 1.75 crores, this is a great move forward. But it does not explain why Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar has gone back on his conviction that amenities for passengers should not be confused with other expenditure. The Government seem rather inconstant on the subject of railway planning, unable to stick to one course of action for more than a year. It might not lead to financial loss in all cases as the experiment of classification on railways did, but it is certainly not conducive to clarity of planning and precision of execution. In conclusion, a word might be said of the regrouping of the units of the Indian railway system which, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar assured the House, was in the process of being planned. After April 1, when the last of the units comes under one control, greater economy and efficiency may be looked for; and we hope that the Railway Ministry too will have acquired greater stability.

Thought For The Day

Nothing is more graceful than habitual cheerfulness which is always founded upon a peculiar relish for all the little pleasures which common occurrences afford.

—ADAM SMITH.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

MOGADISHU, Feb. 20 (PTI-Reuter): One thousand Italian troops—advance guard of the forces which are to take over the pre-war Italian colony of Somaliland from British administration—dis-embarked here today without incident from the Italian troopship Auriga.

They marched to their barracks through streets lined with curious onlookers. British police and troops with armoured cars posted at all strategic points maintained order.

* *

Referring to the possibility of the appointment of a fact-finding commission to inquire into the recent communal disturbances in East Bengal, Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, Home and Labour Minister in West Bengal, is reported to have said in Lucknow that as far as the Indian and West Bengal Governments are concerned they won't have any objection to any such inquiries being made regarding the Communal situation; and added: "We have nothing to hide".

That being the case, how can the East Bengal Government agree to the appointment of a fact-finding commission?

* *

At a press conference in Gauhati, Mr. S. Golwalkar, asked whether the R.S.S. stood for the re-union of India and Pakistan, said there was no reason why they should not wish to have such a wish when there was so much talk of a world Government.

How one wishes Dr. Khare would take a lesson at least from the Guruji.

* *

Explaining the situation regarding the India-Pakistan-South Africa talks, Mr. Donges, South African Minister of the Interior, told his House of Assembly that at the very outset it was made clear to the preliminary conference that, as far as South Africa was concerned, the talks had their genesis in informal talks between the Prime Ministers of South Africa and India in London last April.

We confidently expect the U.N. to enjoy it as a pleasant South African kick.

By the way, Mr. Liaqat Ali doesn't seem to have bothered about it in London in April last.

* *

The formula eveutnally adopted "is, Mr. Donges emphasised, "wide enough to enable South Africa to convass (sic) cooperation (sic) for what she considers the only full and permanent solution of the problem consistent with the maintenance of western civilisation and our way of life and the European way of life" (!!!)

We knew the conference would fail.

* *

Mr. Donges sounded a strong note of caution too, saying: "We should remember that the real rub lies before and not behind us, and I must warn against undue optimism."

Exactly. We are glad Mr. Donges agrees with us.

* *

Apropos of general election activities in Britain, it is reported that Comrade R. Palme Dutt's main theme is "Vote for Bevin is vote for Churchill."

The trouble is that they might retort with "Vote for Palme Dutt is vote for Stalin."

Defence Service Notes

IN STRENGTH LIES DEFENCE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

"WE are trying to extend the areas of possible agreement with the Soviet Union by creating a situation so strong that out of them can grow agreement", thus defined Mr. Dean Acheson the American Foreign Policy.

The London "Economist", commenting upon it said last week that "it is certainly western strength and consistency that will finally persuade Russia that a world settlement is worth achieving."

Most newspapers on the other side of the Atlantic have agreed with Acheson's declaration that accords with the Soviet Union are of little use unless based on strength. Acheson was accurate, most editors find, when he said that record in Greece, Turkey and Berlin shows that Russia accepted international accords only when forced to do so by facts.

INDO-PAKISTAN PARALLEL

Indo-Pakistan relations, for the present, are a miniature of the U.S.A.—Soviet cold war. Many of the American allegations against Russian can be applied with equal force against Pakistan. The question therefore arises whether the American remedy for the world peace could be used by India for the Indo-Pakistan peace. If the Acheson diagnosis is correct, then India could not stagger her defences, but make them impregnable. If peace has to flow out of strength, then India must be made strong to the point, where Pakistan will respect her and honour its obligations by the logic of facts. Prima facie, the policy and programme of the Foreign Ministers of India and the United States of America are at variance with each other. Acheson thinks peace will come out of strength while Nehru thinks it will germinate by cutting down defence expenditure.

In the last analysis, it is India's security, which is at stake. The issue is can India take the risk, which may endanger her safety, her freedom and her everything? Here the Prime Minister has guaranteed that no risks shall be taken.

The other issue, now raised by Acheson is whether Indo-Pakistan amenity, so essential to the peace of South East Asia would follow from "strength and consistency" or from the persuit of an ideology, which aims at disarmament? The inter-war era has shown that disarmament could not be unilateral but universal. If this were true, then India should not stagger her defence expenditure, unless there were an Indo-Pakistan agreement to do so. But this is begging the question, because Acheson says that agreement will come out of strength.

U. S. AID TO INDIA?

The President also said that the defence expenditure was being reduced as a measure of economy. In other words, the country's finances were not large enough to support the defence expenditure at its present scale. Acheson however, may assist India to build up her strength in order to create the necessary climate for the Indo-Pakistan concord. The American Joint Chiefs of Staff last week have emphasised that U. S. global strategy should be shifted to Asia. They have suggested that the countries, most immediately threatened were in South East Asia, which should be assisted. They have recommended that priority should now be given to the defence needs of those countries in Asia which were threatened by the advance of Communism.

The American aid to India, it will be thus seen, could play a dual role. On one side it will strengthen the last bastion of democracy in the East. On the other side, it will create conditions for the Indo-Pakistan peace. With her scanty resources, India needs some outside help to repair her partition shattered defences and build them to command respect as visualised by Acheson. There may be others to lend a helping hand, if Acheson's countrymen continue to keep their eyes shut to India's potentialities for peace in Asia.

NAVY IN THE NEWS

Indian Navy is in the news again. The naval exercises and laying of the foundation stone of the naval training schools by the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldeo Singh will be the principal events of the week.

India has to build her naval training institutions from a scratch, the United India's training institutions having gone to Pakistan after the partition. It is to the credit of the Ministry of Defence that naval and air training institutions were re-established in India within the shortest time after the Partition. The Naval Training institutions have so far been functioning in the war-built temporary accommodation at Cochin and Vizagapattam. Originally it was planned to build double storeyed buildings at Cochin to house five Naval training schools. Sub-social water at Cochin made this project impossible. It is now planned to build single storeyed buildings at Cochin to house three schools for training in gunnery, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. It is proposed to move to Jamnagar schools for supply and secretariat, communication and electricity.

There will shortly be a change in the command of Indian Navy, when commodore G. Barnard succeeds Commodore Browni to become Commanding Officer of the Indian Navy squadron. Next to him in Command will be two Indian Officers; Captain A. Chakrasvarty and Captain B. S. Soman, the former being the Captain of a destroyer and the other having been recently promoted the Captain of a frigate.

Commodore Barnard has a distinguished war record. He served under Sir Andrew Cunningham as a Planning Officer during the invasion of North Africa, Italy and Sicily during the last war.

A UNIFIED COMMAND?

"TIRSHOOL" Exercises have been the principal event in capital during the week. The military attaches to the British High Commissioner and to the American Ambassador are amongst those who have been attending the Exercises. Circles in close touch with the Diplomatic Corps tell me that a British Expert, in course of his lecture emphasised the imperative need of combining command of three Armed Forces under the Army. Another comment I heard was whether the honourable gentleman would recommend his plan for adoption by his own Government. A unified Command during war is a necessity. On this principle, Lord Louis Mountbatten a naval Officer became the Supreme Commander in South-East Asia and General Eisenhower became the supreme Commander in Europe during the last war. As the war terminated, these supreme commanders went back to their respective posts. In Britain there is a Minister with the rank of Cabinet for Defence. The Ministers without the Cabinet rank are the First Lord of Admiralty the Secretary of State for war, the Secretary of State for Air.

The control of the British Army is vested in the Army Council, with Secretary of State for war as its President. The military members of the Council are the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, the Vice-Chief of the General Staff and the Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment governed by the Board of Admiralty with First Lord of Admiralty as its President and the other members comprising the First Sea Lord and the Chief of the Naval staff.

The Royal Air Force is administered by the Air Council of which the Secretary of State for Air is president. It consists of seven permanent and three additional members, including Chief of the Air Staff. It should give considerable economies in the British Budget, if the advice tendered to India were acted upon by Britain itself. One, however, thought that exercises were intended to discuss strategy and tactis and not peacetime organisation of the Armed Forces.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

U. N.'s Problem

Many people will share the disappointment of Sheikh Abdullah, Chief Minister of Kashmir, when he said that his faith in the United Nations was shaken. He said that the U.N. wanted to please both India and Pakistan, without deciding who was the aggressor and who was the victim. If the U.N. only achieves a patched-up truce on all disputes, then we have reluctantly to say that the organisation has belied all the hopes raised when it was formed. Just after the holocaust of the second world war the peoples of the world wanted an international organisation to assure peace. But the nations proved insincere in their desire for genuine peace and turned the organisation into a debating society. As none of them desired to surrender any part of their sovereignty, the United Nations could not impose any of its decisions. Knowing this the U.N. began to shirk straight issues and turned itself into a machinery for adjustment without hurting or denouncing any party. We have ample evidence of this in its handling of the Kashmir issue. A similar complaint is made by Israel that U.N. has failed to carry out its promised towards Jerusalem. The failure to have power to intervene successfully in international disputes sealed the fate of the League of Nations. The U.N. is floundering on the same rock. Does it mean that it will continue to muddle through ineffectively till the beginning of another war? Or have the statesmen enough imagination to build it anew with enough power to make its weight felt.

A Healthy Lead

Raja Maharaj Singh's address to the Bombay Legislature should set at rest any fears about decontrol of essential commodities or scrapping of rationing. He said that, though an attempt to impress on the Central Government the need for additional aid to Bombay will be made, it would be very inadvisable to make any modification of the existing structure of controls by a reduction of the commitments of Government in any part of the State. We hope there will be no more statements from responsible officials to the contrary. Sir Maharaj Singh rightly added that this puts an additional responsibility on the people to ensure maximum procurement and saving of food in every possible manner. He threatened producers with dire consequences if they withheld their surplus from the people. We commend this attitude which tries to make the best of a bad job instead of creating additional difficulties and prepares the people to face hardships instead of raising false hopes or blaming the Central Government.

Sarat Chandra Bose

Among a people, who possess the spirit of democracy, political differences and free expression of those differences are important features of their national life. The people of India have, further, inherited a tradition handed down to them by Mahatma Gandhi. It is respect for the opponent in full acknowledgement of his sincerity and patriotism. Sarat Chandra Bose, a distinguished son of India with a record of life-long devotion and service to the cause of this country, had, in recent times, found himself in political conflict with his old colleagues and his old organisation, the Indian National Congress. He gave expression to his differences and carried on a campaign in favour of his point of view in perfect freedom and with the same vigour that had characterised his participation in the struggle for India's freedom, launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. And a people honouring him for his services and sacrifices, and his sincerity and patriotism, mourn the death of Sarat Bose as a great and grievous national loss and all the more so at this juncture. Referring to his death, the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in Parliament. "On the political plane, he parted company with some of us and was one of our severest critics. Whether he was a critic or not—everybody has a right to be a critic — he played an eminent role in the struggle for freedom and it is a matter of sorrow for us that an eminent Indian should pass away. At any other time it would have been a matter of sorrow for us, but at the present moment when a grim tragedy faces us in Bengal and voices of controversy should be hushed before the tragedy, both actual and potential, it is a peculiar sorrow and regret that an eminent son of Bengal and India should pass away". The feelings given expression to by the Prime Minister will be shared by all India.

Clarification By Donges

Dr. Donges, the South African Minister of the Interior, has taken the earliest opportunity of explaining in the House of Assembly the decisions of the India-Pakistan-South Africa conference and of reassuring his fellow-Whites. He has so fully clarified the situation that little doubt is left as to the eventual result of the present efforts. That is the only, but quite valuable, merit of his explanation. He began by emphasising that it was not in response to the U.N. directive but to informal talks in London between Pandit Nehru and Dr. Malan. This proclaimed refusal to acknowledge the authority of the United Nations and its instructions cannot, we feel, be ignored by that Organisation however much it may wish to do so. Coming to the practical side of the question and of the purpose of the projected round table conference Dr. Donges made it perfectly plain that what he wanted done there was acceptance by India and Pakistan of the policy and plans of White South Africa, that is to say, of expulsion "en masse" of the Indian and Pakistani nationals of South Africa. As Dr. Donges himself said, one cannot look forward to any solution of the problem at the RTC with any degree of optimism. The matter will have to go back to the U.N. and the U.N. will have to decide the racial and Hitlerite issues raised by Dr. Donges on behalf of the White usurpers in South Africa.

THE BEST

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Subbulakshmy Concert

May I request the Station Director of the Bombay A. I. R. to arrange a special concert by the well-known musician of the South Smt. M. S. Subbulakshmy, who is visiting Bombay shortly? The Station's Music Programme Executive must arrange a special concert of an hour or an hour and a half on the Bombay B transmitter during the period of her stay in Bombay. Smt M. S. S. has won wide pupularity among North Indians by her unique rendering of Hindi bhajans.

Incidentally I want to request them to arrange all Karnatic music recitals by local artists at times other than when the news in English is broadcast.

—S. K. SWAMY.

Social Work and Co-operation

Monday was observed by the social workers as the All-India Day. It was strange, however, that no mention at all was made by any of the speakers of the role of Co-operation in Special Work in the meeting organised by The All-India Conference of Social Work. Co-operation is said to be the hope of India and it has revealed its power and potentiality with reference to welfare work in many countries. Three of the speakers are connected, officially and semi-officially, with a Government which has expressed itself in favour of Co-operation. One of the speakers was specially deputed recently by the Central Government to visit Europe and America to study Social Work and work done by the Co-ops. In spite of this if the Co-operation is not regarded as even one of the things which social workers should take into consideration, one fears whether the Conference has little faith in Co-operative Movement. The role played by Co-ops. in welfare in many countries led the leaders of the country to change the object of the Congress to the establishment of Co-operative Commonwealth. Social work in a welfare State has a significant role to play and if the State that hopes to a Co-operative Commonwealth discards in practice the very thing by which it swears; are the citizens expected to do so only because it has been so piously wished for!

—S. M. NEKSATKHAN.

QUESTION TIME

EXPANSION OF FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Reason For Increase In Number Of Officials

NEW DELHI, Feb 21 (PTI).

THE Defence Minister said in reply to a supplementary that he did not think the separation of the three wings of the defence services had resulted in "considerable increase in expenditure."

Dr. Matthai, Finance Minister, told Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that expansion of the functions of the Government was largely responsible for the increase in the number of officials employed in the Secretariat.

Mr. Sidhwa: May I know why posts of Joint Secretaries have been increased by nine while clerks have been reduced by 500?

Dr. Matthai: In order to deal with the additional work involved in answering questions of honourable members (loud laughter).

HINDI

Sardar Patel said that the President had assented to the Rajpramukhs of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat authoring their High Courts to use Hindi. He had also assented to Punjabi and Hindi being used in PEPSU and Urdu in Hyderabad. This did not apply to judgments, decrees or orders, which under the constitution have to be in English.

The Defence Minister told Mr. Gurung that Government was investigating whether more Gurkhas were being recruited to the British Army and would take action on the results of the investigation. He told the same member that the number of Gurkhas given commission in the Indian Army was sixtyone.

The Information Minister, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, said the Indian Listener was not a paying proposition. "But it is a service rendered and not a commercial proposition", he added.

NO ARRESTS

Sardar Patel told Sardar Hukam Singh that no person had been arrested in Delhi for taking out a procession on Guru Nanak's birthday. On the previous day, 34 persons were arrested of whom 16 were being proceeded against in a court of law. Of the remaining 18, who were detained under the East Punjab Public Safety Act, 14 had since been released. He denied that there had been any lathicharge on a palanquin carrying the Granth Sahib.

The Information Minister said no money was paid to the Press Trust of India or any newspaper for publicising Government's activities.

The Finance Minister said that all the States represented at a conference recently held here had agreed that the use of opium in India would be completely prohibited within ten years except for medical and scientific purposes.

Progressive reduction in the production and use of opium had in the meantime been planned out.

HIDDEN MONEY

Replying to a question on public response to the Prime Minister's appeal regarding hidden money, Dr. Matthai said that it was too early to anticipate the result of the appeal made by the Prime Minister for voluntary payment of evaded taxes. Government had several schemes under consideration to give effect to the proposal to facilitate voluntary settlement of such cases. The whole matter had been discussed with the ad hoc committee on devaluation.

Prof Ranga: Is there not a single instance of a tax-evader coming forward in response to the Prime Minister's appeal?

Dr. Matthai: As a matter of fact, under the scheme of voluntary settlement a number of cases are pending before the Income Tax Investigation Commission.

A Member: What is the estimate of the tax evaded last year?

Dr. Matthai: I wish I had known it.

A Member: Is Government aware of the fact that some top-ranking people are among tax evaders?

Dr. Matthai: The whole matter is under examination by the Commission. I do not wish to make any statement while the matter is under consideration.

THE RSS

The Deputy Prime Minister told Parliament today that no occasion had arisen for Government to change its attitude towards the R.S.S., as was explained in the press communique issued on the release of the R.S.S leader.

Replying to a supplementary whether the Government proposed to return buildings and other properties belonging to R.S.S. which were confiscated, Sardar Patel said that he did not know whether any building was confiscated, but if any representation was received from R.S.S. it would be considered.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that RSS continues to impart semi-military training to its members?

Sardar Patel: I do not think so. If semi-military training is imparted, the States will take appropriate action.

Just "Secretaries" Pure And Simple!

GWALIOR, Feb. 20 (P.T.I.): "Let us all continue to be 'Secretaries' pure and simple and not worry about Hindi designations leaving it to the influx of time to settle this controversy".

This was the advice given by Mr. K. B. Lall, Chief Secretary, Madhya Bharat Government, in reply to a note from a Departmental Secretary seeking an authoritive Hindi equivalent of the word "Secretary". Hitherto the term used was "mantri" but it is now being used to refer to a Minister.

Before January 26 a Minister was addressed as a "Sachiv". The official vocabulary of Hindi equivalents issued by the Government on January 26 contains no Hindi equivalent of "Secretary".

In Madhya Pradesh, the Minister is called 'Mantri' and the Secretary "Sachiv".

DON'T JEOPARDISE THE PROGRESS MADE

Hoffman's Plea For Funds For Marshall Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter).

MARSHALL Plan Administrator, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman today predicted a ten per cent increase in the dollar earing of the Marshall Plan countries and an eleven per cent decrease in the dollar requirements for 1950-51 when he appeared before a Joint Congressional Committee.

He appealed for 2,950 million dollars for the third year of operation of the Marshall Plan.

Mr. Hoffman disclosed that his administration of the Marshall Plan fund had enabled him to save 150 million dollars out of the appropriation for 1949-50. Therefore, the net request for new funds would only be 2,950 million dollars, compared with 3,100 million dollars requested in President Truman's budget.

Mr. Hoffman based his appeal on two considerations. Firstly, he said, it would be a "cruel waste" to jeopardise the progress already made under the Marshall Plan by not finishing the job.

Secondly, Congress should take into account the need of winning the struggle between the free nations under American leadership and the "dangerous forces" of Soviet Communism.

AMALGAMATION OF CALCUTTA BANKS

One More To Join

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21, (PTI): The Calcutta National Bank, another leading and scheduled bank of the city, has, it is now learnt, also decided to join the scheme of amalgamation as suggested by the authorities of the Reserve Bank of India yesterday.

The Board of Directors of the Bank at a meeting today adopted a resolution deciding upon such amalgamation with four other banks, namely, the Bengal Central Bank, the Comilla Union Bank, the Comilla Banking Corporation and the Hooghly Bank who had already decided on amalgamation with one another.

The Reserve Bank of India, it is learnt, has welcomed this decision of the Calcutta National Bank.

CONGRESS-SPONSORED YOUTH ORGANISATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): The first Congress-sponsored youth organisation, "Indian Youth Congress" will be inaugurated at a National Youth Convention in Delhi in the second week of March, it was announced by the AICC office today.

BOMBAY CONGRESS M.L.A. RESIGNS

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 21. (PTI): Mr. S. N. Mane, member of the Bombay Congress Assembly party, has resigned from the Party.

In a statement giving reasons for his resignation, Mr. Mane said the Congress was "pro-capitalist and is postponing the issue of linguistic provinces indefinitely."

Hyderabad Dacoit Shot Dead

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 21 (UPI): Malasangiah, a notorious hostile leader responsible for a number of cases of arson, loot and murder, was shot dead by the State Armed Police at Munglagudam, while attempting to break the police cordon.

Stop Press

PAKISTAN REACTION

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): The reaction of Pakistan Government circles to Pandit Nehru's suggestion of a fact-finding commission to survey the situation in two Bengals is that such a Commission will serve little useful purpose. These circles opine that such a survey would entangle both Governments in controversy.

SOVIET ENVOY TO PAKISTAN

Expected To Arrive End Of Month

KARACHI, Feb. 20 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Soviet Ambassador-designate to Pakistan, M. Alexander Stesenko, is expected to arrive in Karachi with his staff towards the end of this month, it is reliably learned.

According to information received here the Soviet Ambassador-designate is scheduled to leave Moscow for Karachi between February 20 and 25.

The United States Ambassador designate to Pakistan, Mr. Avra Warren, is understood to be arriving in Karachi at midnight on February 23-24.

Fisheries Survey Of Pakistan

KARACHI, Feb. 20. (PTI-Reuter): Mr C L Kesteven, Fisheries Adviser to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, has arrived in Karachi to undertake a survey of Pakistan fisheries resources both marine and fresh water.

Labour Candidate Hurt

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire), Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Stanley Tiffany, Labour candidate for Peterborough, was seriously hurt by a blow on the back of his head after addressing a meeting at a village near here.

He was leaving the hall when he was hit with a thick walking stick with a knob handle. Councillor G. A. Smith, accompanying him on his speaking tour, caught him as he fell.

Mr. Tiffany, who was Labour member of Parliament for Peterborough in the last Parliament, will not be able to continue his election campaign.

U. S. Breaks Off Relations With Bulgaria

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): United States has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, the State department announced today.

In a note to Bulgaria last month the United States Government threatened to sever diplomatic relations unless the Bulgarian Government withdrew its demand for the recall of the American Minister in Sofia.

DISCUSSION OF U. P. GOVT.'S SUGAR POLICY

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20 (PTI).—Two Socialist members, Mr. Gajadhar Prasad and Mr. Rosha Zaman Khan, made an unsuccessful attempt in the U.P. Legislative Assembly today to adjourn the House "consider the U.P. Government's policy towards sugar workers and Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena's fast unto death at Rajghat, Delhi."

The Deputy Speaker, ruling the motion out of order said that Government policy towards sugar workers could be discussed on other occasions and the venue of the fast of Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena was outside the Uttar Pradesh.

PROMOTING MORAL HYGIENE

Conference Proposed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): The Association of Moral and Social Hygiene in India will hold a conference and exhibition in Delhi to arouse public consciousness towards the problem of traffic in persons and the need for immediate remedial action, it is learnt.

SUSPECTED PAKISTAN AGENTS ARRESTED

Hyderabad Police Making Enquiries

AURANGABAD, Feb. 21, (UPI): Two persons, Kirmani and Ibrahim, suspected to be Pakistan agents, have been detained by the C. I. D Police here.

It is believed that they were engaged in communicating to Pakistan information about Hyderabad.

City Inspector Khare, who effected arrests, is making further enquiries.

5 Bulgarians Charged Of Spying For U. S.

SOFIA, Feb. 21, (PTI-Reuter): Charges of spying for the United States were made today in an indictment against five Bulgarians published in all Bulgarian newspapers.

The accused were said to have procured information of a "political, economic and military character under the personal direction of Mr. Donald Read Heath, American Minister in Sofia".

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining	30-1/8
General Motors	75-3/4
United States Steel common	30-1/8
United States Steel Pref.	unquoted.

Bomb Hurled At Police Official

INCIDENT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 21 (PTI): Country-wide bombs were hurled today at police in a village near Kumbakonam where they had gone to make some arrests in connection with a murder case, according to a report from Kumbakonam received here today.

The report said that Mr. Kunjithpatham, Sub-Inspector of Police, Kuttalam, who led the police party was struck with a sickle by a person who attacked him after hurling a c rude bomb.

The Sub-Inspector was removed to the Government hospital in Kumbakonam with injuries to his head, the report added.

CHECK ON CERTAIN CLOTH VARIETIES

Helping The Handloom

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

It is reliably learnt that mills are prohibited from producing certain categories of cloth in order to encourage handloom and powerloom production. A decision regarding this was recently taken at New Delhi at the meeting of the Supply Ministers of the Union and the States and the Textile Advisory Board. Government will also supply cotton to handlooms and powerlooms under a subsidy scheme. The scheme is primarily for six months.

According to the instructions, mills will not produce wide-boardered sarees and dhoties, artificial border sarees, coloured, striped and chequered sarees, chaddars, bedsheets, dusters, honey comb towels and cloth of less than ten count.

Elections To Congress Panchayats Postponed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (UPI): Elections to the primary Congress panchayats have been postponed.

A press note issued by the General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. today announcing this says that in view of the decisions of the Congress Working Committee and the A. I. C. C a circular is being issued to all the P. C. Cs. regarding elections to the primary Congress panchanyats and the delegates to the Indian National Congress.

S. K. PATIL To VISIT CALCUTTA

Attending Film Enquiry Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. S. K. Patil will leave for Calcutta on Feb. 25, by air, in connection with the Film Enquiry Committee, of which he is the Chairman.

He will later proceed to Madras and will return to the City on or about March 1.

ART EXHIBITION ON FEBRUARY 23

Nepal Premier Perform Opening Ceremony

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20, (PTI): The Prime Minister of Nepal His Highness Maharaja Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana will open the 19th All-India Art Exhibition here on February 23, it is learnt.

Organised by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, the Exhibition will put on show works of art numbering nearly 400 and representing 235 artists from all known schools of Indian art and technique. They have been collected from different art centres in the provinces and States.

PANEL OF JUDGES

Mr. Bireshwar Sen, Vice-Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts Lucknow, and Mr. K. C. S. Pannikar, Head of the Art Department of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, have arrived here this morning to serve on the panel of judges for the Exhibition. Mr. Barada Ukil is the third member of the Judging Committee elected by the Council of the Central Body.

The Exhibition will remain open from February 24 for three weeks and afterwards selected pieces will be taken round to the different provinces and States for show in the form of a travelling art exhibition, through the Regional Committees of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society.

NEHRU'S RECEPTION TO NEPAL'S P. M.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (PTI).—The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, gave a reception at his residence this evening to meet the Prime Minister of Nepal, His Highness Maharaja Mohun Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, members of the diplomatic corps, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and other members of the Cabinet, the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Members of Parliament and high civil and defence services officials attended the function.

Goods Train Derailed Near Agra

AGRA, Feb. 21 (UPI): Through communications between Bandui and Agra fort on B.B.C.I. meter gauge railway has been interrupted due to derailment of a goods train between Helak and Nadbai. It is officially announced.

The interruption is likely to last over 12 hrs.

CALCUTTA Feb. 20. (P.T.I.): The services rendered to the country by the late Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy as a politician, littrrateur and a man of great intellect were recalled by various speakers, today when on the occasion of his first death anniversary a portrait was unveiled at the Writer's Buildings by His Excellency Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal. Ministers, officials and a large number of psominent citizens were present.

MAKINGA HABIT OF ENQUIRIES

More Harm Than Good, Says Morarji

(Continued from page 1)

tion of an independent impartial inquiry into the incident, as otherwise officials were likely to misuse their authority. He reminded the House that firing was opened not on criminals, but on political workers who wanted to change the social structure by democratic means, and that too inside the cells.

ORDERS TO SHOOT

Mr. Purshottam Trikumdas, Socialist member, said that he did not remember a single instance of firing inside the jail even during the hated British regime. The order of the day, it seemed, was "to shoot at sight" with a view to creating terrorism and panic among the people, he said. Mr. Trikumdas pointed out that the Government, since it came to power, had resorted to firing on not less than 500 occasions. Such a thing was unknown even during the British rule, he asserted.

He also demanded that an impartial inquiry should be conducted into the incident, to prove the bona fides of the Government and to check executive excesses. The frequent resort to force by Government, he maintained, was a sign of panic and weakness. It was time for Government to approach the electorate and seek their verdict on this issue, but they were averse to do this as they were doubtful of their fate, he said. Mr. Trikumdas further stated that the Congress Government wanted to sit tight in power, leaving no chance to the Opposition to run the administration.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, supporting the motion, said that an enquiry was called for to examine whether the officers used force to assert their authority or out of sheer helplessness.

Mr. G. W. Momin and Mr. R. S. Gavale also supported the motion.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, Congress member from Nasik, said that the detenus made a deliberate attempt to create disorder and paralyse the jail administration. He stated that he visited the jail and met detenus including Mr. Dange. Only class II prisoners had some grievances, which were immediately redressed by Government.

MORE HARM

The Home Minister, in his reply, said that Government were not averse to institute an inquiry into such incidents and they were not attempting to shield officers in their excesses But if it was made a rule to conduct an enquiry into every case of firing, he was afraid that it would do more harm than good and would never fulfil the desired end of the Opposition.

Mr. Desai reminded the House that when it was brought to the notice of the Government of police excesses on even criminals in Dangwadi last year, they promptly made enquiries and on finding that the officers had exceeded the limits, prosecutions were launched against the offenders.

Replying to Mr. Purshottam Trikumdas, Mr. Desai said that there were firings on 444 occasions since they assumed power and out of this more than 432 were in relation to communal riots and disturbances following Gandhiji's assassination. At that time none wanted Government to institute an enquiry, he said.

The Home Minister, replying to the same member, emphatically declared that "it will be an evil day for the State if people of the member's pursuation and ideals come to power". He added that he would strive to the utmost and by all constitutional means, to see that the administration "does not fall into unworthy hands". (Cheers from Congress benches).

NO CALCUTTA HERE

Mr. Desai said that Government were determined not to create a "Calcutta" in this State and to this end, they would have to take firm steps to maintain law and order, of course using the minimum possible force.

Touching specifically on the Nasik disturbances, Mr. Desai said that it was part of a concerted plan of the Communists to provoke the Government to the use of force and thereby discredit the Government. The Minister explained that firing was resorted to after the failure of repeated lathi charges.

Only 62 policemen, 31 armed and 31 unarmed, were drafted to the jail, he said. They were attacked with stones, firewood and glass pieces as a result of which the A.S.P. and some policemen were injured. Only one man was killed and another injured, the Minister pointed out.

Dismissing the charge of the alleged attempt to shoot Mr. Dange, Mr. Desai said that if the police officers so desired Mr. Dange was an easy target. The charge was fantastic and nothing could be far from truth, he contended. He said that it was an attempt to malign the Government.

Mr. Desai turned down the request for an impartial enquiry, as there was not the slightest doubt that the minimum force was used to deal with the situation.

DEBATE ON MADRAS GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Colourless Function In Joint Session

MADRAS, (By Air Mail).

As in other states, in Madras also, a joint session of both Houses of the Legislature was held last week-end, and was addressed by the Governor, Maharajah of Bhavnagar. Though an unique occasion in the sense that it was held after the inauguration of the new Constitution, the impression produced was that it was a drab and colourless function, which was the first session of its kind to be held because it had to be held.

There was an evident absence of enthusiasm and the House was not even full when the Governor addressed it. The Governor's address also was more than a review of the legislation on the anvil of the Legislature and an indication of the legislative programme of the Government. It was a long recapitulation of the work of the Ministry and a defence of it.

There was a two-day debate on the Address in the Assembly and a one-day debate in the Council. Members converted the occasion into a miniature general debate on the budget and indulged in review of the entire field of administration. Speaking in the debate the Council, two prominent non-Congress members, Dr. V. K. John and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, made notable contributions. The former attacked the Communal G. O., dealing with representation, through reservation, of different communities and castes in the Government services on a communal basis while the latter warned the Government to realise the significance of the changed times and to tackle the pressing problems of high taxation and high cost of living of the people.

The debate in the Assembly covered much wider ground. Among points of official policies which members criticised were recruitment to the services on the basis of the communal G.O. a point covered by the debate in Council also; the under-representation of Andhras in the Provincial services as revealed in the report of the Andhra province Partition Committee; the serious food problem in the state; the prevalence of blackmarkets and the working of controls; and the policy of prohibition. The economic distress among the rural population was raised as also the highhanded activities of the police in dealing with the Communist menace in the state.

Mr. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister and Leader of the House, in replying to the debate, went off the track a good deal. He concentrated the fire of his attack on the sins of omission and commission of the Muslim League, which has but a handful of representatives in the House, and the responsibility of that body for the two-nation theory and its sequel of division of the country. He threw an unnecessary challenge to the Leaguers to contest any bve-election to the legislature and show by their success that they could speak for the people. As regards controls, he said none liked them least of all the officials who had to administer them. He went on to accuse the public of helping in the continuance of blackmarkets and said that in inspite of police and official vigilance they persisted. He more or less made it clear that nothing further or more could be done by the Government in that regard but wanted public co-operation to the "popular" Government in fighting the evil. The other point made by him was that the Communal G. O. was not proposed to be scrapped, because it would be opposed by the communities and castes who benefit from it now. In reply to the demand that Andhra ministers in the Cabinet should see to it that Andhra representation in the Madras Government services was brought up to nearly 39 per cent, which is the proportion they are entitled to by their population strength, he denied that there were any "Andhra" ministers as such in the Cabinet and emphasised that they were all "Madras" ministers. He further stated that it was difficult to reserve any particular proportion in the services for Andhras as such, because recruitment is not done by the Services Commission on a linguistic basis".

Mr. Gopala Reddi's reply cannot be said to have satisfied any section of the House or of the public, because it did not contain any attempt to meet the viewpoint of the critics, whether belonging to the Congress or other parties. His views on the need for the continuance of the Communal G.O. are criticised on the ground that communal preferences in the public services and denial of opportunities to certain communities even with regard to admissions into educational institutions amounts to an infringement of the Fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution and is opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in it.

VISALANDHRA MOVEMENT

A representative conference was held last week at Warangal in the Hyderabad state under the presidentship of Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao M.L.A., to decide the steps to be taken for the creation of a Visalandhra or Greater Andhra state. It was the aim of the promoters of the movement to secure the formation of such a state comprising of the Telugu speaking districts of the Madras state, the Telangana districts of the Hyderabad state and the Telugu-speaking areas in Orissa province. To ensure the realisation of this objective, the conference demanded the disintegration of Hyderabad state on a linguistic basis, and the amalgamation of the Telangana districts with Andhra of the Karnataka districts with Karnataka province-to-be and the Maharashtra districts with the Mahaarashtra province-to-be. The disintegration movement is stated to be receiving wide support and not only the Andhra section, but Swami Ramanand Thirth also, is advocating it as the best solution of the Hyderabad problem.

SALEM JAIL INCIDENT

There was considerable public agitation about the unfortunate incident in which the jail staff in the Salem Jail opened fire on the Communist prisoners lodged in that jail, as a result of which 22 persons were reported to have been killed and more than 100 persons injured including a few of the jail staff. The incident comes on top of two similar incidents of Communist rioting in jails, the first at Cuddalore and the second at Vellore. But it is easily the most serious in view of the large number of casualties that occurred.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY

The Madras Government, according to a statement made by Mr. Madhava Menon, Law Minister, are now examining the proposals for extending the scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive to six more districts in the province from the beginning of the next financial year. Even if it cannot be done from the beginning of April first, it is hoped that it would be possible to introduce it from July first. The Minister expressed the view that the working of the scheme in the six districts in which it is now in operation was "most encouraging" and it had resulted in quicker disposal and satisfaction to the public generally.

It is reliably learnt that the scheme for constituting a separate secretariat for the Madras Legislature will be brought into effect from April 1st next. A scheme in this regard was discussed and approved at a conference recently held at which Ministers and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the legislature were present. It provides for separate secretariat establishments for the two Houses of the legislature, raising of the status and salaries of the chief officers of the Legislature Secretariat, and the appointment of a large number of official reporters.

It is also likely that very soon the scheme of having a separate building for holding the sessions of the Assembly and the Council in view of the large number of members of the Houses that will be elected to them under the adult franchise scheme, will take final shape. Though the construction of a permanent Assembly House may take some time, it is expected that temporary structures will be ready by the end of the year.

COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

Provision is being made in the Budget for 1950-51 to the extent of Rs. two crores for making part payment to the extent of 50 per cent of the expected amount of compensation to zamindars, whose estates had been taken over by the Government as a first instalment two months back, under the provisions of the Madras Estates Abolition Act.

TRIBUTES TO TELUGU POET LAUREATE

Unstinted and spontaneous tributes were paid to the memory of Satavadhani Shri C. Venkata Sastri, Telugu poet-laureate of the Madras Government who passd away on 15h February at a ripe old age. Sri Venkata Sastri was one of the greatest among Telugu poets of all times and certainly a poet of outstanding eminence among Telugu poets of the present century. He was a great scholar in Sanskrit and Telugu and was the author of a number of Telugu works in poetry, drama, ballad and so on. He was selected as the first Telugu Poet Laureate of the Madras Government under the scheme of appointment of poet laureate in the different language of the province and was given the sanad of office last September.

Prof. Saksena Weaker

SLIGHT HEADACHE ON FOURTH DAY OF FAST

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. (PTI): Dr. S. Rishi, who examined Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena and Thakur Mukand Singh on the fourth day of their fast, has issued the following health bulletin:—

"Apart from slight headache, Shri Shibbanlal Saksena's condition is fairly good. His pulse today become weaker still.

"Thakur Mukand Singh's condition is quite weak. His pulse today has become weak and nausea has increased still further.

ARMED RED GANG KILLS LANDLORDS

Raids On Villages Near Masulipatam

MASULIPATAM, Feb. 21 (PTI).—An armed gang believed to be led by Communists raided several villages ten miles from here and killed some "prominent" landlords yesterday, police headquarters said here today.

According to information reaching the police the raiders armed with spears and other missiles were reported to have broken open houses at dead of night, attacked the inmates and robbed them.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Previous Closing	32.43
Today's Opening	32.36
Difference	—7
Today's Closing	32.62
Difference	+19

The New York Cotton Market will remained closed on Wednesday, 22nd inst.

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Silver Forward	Rs. 180 8	0
Gold Forward	Rs. 115 14	0
Silver Bullion	Rs. 180 5	0
Silver Mint	Rs. 180 14	0
Gold ready	Rs. 115 15	0
Sovereign	Rs. 75 6	0

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

Cotton steadier on reports about ten thousand bales business with Japan.

Yesterday's business turnover 3,500 bales. Arrivals 19,305. Exports nil.

Cottonseeds easier owing speculators selling. Large imports of paper bags from Gothenburg are taking place for cement packing owing shortage of gunnybags.

Current quotations:

Cotton N T 70 Punjab 289—F 71 Fouri 69 Cottonseeds ready 5-6 March 5-7.

Gold 98-4.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Habib Banks 1949 working results show profits of 33 lakhs have declared dividend at five and a half per cent.

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Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

R

The Government of Bombay has published an Order in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 16th February, 1950, amending further the Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949. Copies of the Order can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

R

For possessing and selling cloth illegally, PUNAM CHAND CHHOTALAL, RAMSARUP BABURAM and JAMNADAS GIRDHARBHAI were convicted and the first accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 12,000 or in default to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment, the second accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 2,000 or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and the third to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,100 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. For a similar offence, Ramsarup Baburam was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 8,000 or in default to undergo thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

For using wheat flour in articles other than bread, FIDA HUSSEIN SABIR AHMED was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and WAZIR SUKHAN was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Improvement In World Food Situation

U. S. SURVEY FINDINGS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, (USIS).

A SURVEY by the U.S. Agriculture Department has found that the world food situation generally continued to improve in 1949 and food consumption in most deficit areas at the beginning of this year was at the highest level since the war.

The annual report on the world food situation notes that food production in the 1949-50 consupmtion year is expected to be only slightly below the preceding year, with the net decline being more than offset by carryovers from the large 1948-49 crops.

The most significant change in the world food picture during 1949, the report says, was the continued recovery in Europe, where production of most basic foods except potatoes was higher than in 1948. With average weather conditions this year, the trend toward better-balanced diets is likely to continue, the Agriculture Department predicts.

CONDITIONS SUMMARISED

In summarizing conditions, the report states:

(1) Except in the Far East, production generally has shown such improvement that the main problem now is one of marketing rather than of food deficiency, as evidenced by growing surpluses in the so-called hard currency areas while consumption needs in deficit areas still are not satisfied.

(2) Although food consumption in most deficit areas at the start of this year was at the highest level since the war, consumption levels still were below pre-war in many countries, particularly in the Far East.

(3) World food output per capita still is below pre-war years, because world population gained more than 10 per cent while food production during the past two years has been up only two to three per cent.

(4) Of the major food exporting countries of the world (the United States, Canada, Cuba, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina), Australia was the only country where crops generally during 1949 were better than a year earlier. The combined production of food crops from all these areas, however, will be ample to meet all commitments until the 1950 harvest in North America and Europe.

Analyzing conditions in various parts of the world, the report finds:

FAR EAST: There was a significant improvement in the overall food situation in the Far East. This was despite a generally-unfavourable 1949 crop year in China, and adverse effects of political developments on food production in China, Burma and Indo-China. The increased production in India and Pakistan raised consumption levels and made for increased economic stability.

The Grow More Food Campaign in India, the report states, plus reasonably favourable crop conditions resulted in a slightly-increased supply of indigenous foodstuffs. However, it is estimated that India will again need to import about 4,000,000 tons of food grains in 1950. Total imports for 1949 are expected to reach at least 3,700,000 tons. Nearly 25 per cent of India's 1949 imports, or 796,000 tons, came from the United States and consisted mainly of wheat, wheat products, and grain sorghums.

In Pakistan, the report says, foodgrain supplies at the end of 1949 were much improved over those of a year ago. Following favourable weather conditions during the growing season and stable tenure conditions in the rural areas, wheat production was up 11 per cent and rice 12 per cent. Production of other foodgrains, sugar, and oilseeds was also higher.

BURMESE OUTPUT

In Burma, the survey reports, continued political unrest resulting in declining acreage will restrict the country's exports in 1950 to around 950,000 tons, 29 per cent of the pre-war level and about 370,000 tons less than 1949. Production from the 1949-50 crop is expected to be approximately 3,200,000 tons, a drop of about one million tons from the previous crop year. The partial collection of surplus crop and its transportation to shipping points has been difficult, the report says, and has been accomplished only by the use of armed guards. As in the case of Indo-China, the survey continues, exports during 1950 will depend primarily on the degree of political stabilization. However, a decline is expected.

In Ceylon, the survey points out, it has been necessary to import a large part of the country's food requirements and consequently the Government has begun a drive to increase indigenous food production by the use of improved production methods and increased irrigation. In 1949, Ceylon food imports amounted to 52 per cent of the value of all imports.

EUROPE: Improved food supplies in 1949 made it possible for most European countries to remove or modify their food rationing programmes. The average diet also improved with increased consumption of fats, meats and dairy products, but the proportion of these foods in the average diet still is relatively low. It is anticipated that in 1950 most countries will produce more meat, milk and animal fats than in 1949, although still lower than average pre-war output. Food consumption in terms of calories per capita is likely to be slightly higher for Europe as a whole, exclusive of the Soviet Union, in 1949-50 than in 1948-49.

Western Germany had its best post-war harvest in 1949, with bread grain yields above pre-war average. With the sharp increase in production and with programmed food imports, average per capita consumption is expected to increase in 1949-50 to 90 per cent of the average before the war. At the beginning of this year all food except sugar was announced derationed as from March 1. Rationing continues in force in Berlin.

IN EASTERN GERMANY

The improvement in Western Germany apparently was not paralleled in Eastern Germany, where it seems likely that both the quality and quantity of the food supply per capita in 1949-50 will remain well below the levels in Western Germeny.

SOVIET UNION: The post-war recovery of agriculture continued in 1949. While reliable information on food conditions in many important regions of the Soviet Union is lacking, indications are that the food situation has improved in greater availability of bread and a number of other staples. The report continues: "An adverse factor in the food supply situation is the ineffectiveness and inadequacy of the state retail distribution system, on which the urban population mainly relies for its purchase of foodstuffs."

Current prices of foodstuffs in the Soviet Union are still much higher than before the war, and while the price of bread is now more than three times the pre-war price, the comparable increase in earnings of the average worker was probably less than twofold.

MIDDLE EAST. Wheat production in both Turkey and Iran was sharply cut by adverse weather, but in the other countries the food picture has generally improved. All countries in this area will have available increased amounts of their specialty products for export during 1949-50. In Israel, food production was seriously disrupted by military operations in 1948 and 1949, and it will be more than usually dependent upon imports during the 1949-50 season.

Regarding the world as a whole, the Agriculture Department noted that production of meat was above pre-war levels for the first time and that production of milk continued its improvement. Supplies of edible fats and oils were slightly above pre-war for the first time, but increases have not occurred uniformly.

'Peace Campaign' Strikes Terror In French Govt.

PARIS, Feb. 20 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Faced by a growing Communist "peace campaign" the French Government today ordered all its public prosecutors to demand maximum penalties against people trying to sabotage shipments of arms to Indo-China or the unloading of Atlantic Pact military equipment from the United States.

At two ports servicemen worked under heavy guard to load cargoes which dockers refused to handle.

Other Government moves against the Communist campaign include order to the police to: break up strike pickets trying to prevent dockers and defence workers from doing their jobs; strengthen protection at dockyards and arsenals to keep out agitators, refuse bail to men arrested for sabotage including strikes for "political" reasons; and prosecute authors of appeals for sabotage and violence in newspapers, posters or speeches.

828-M. Cut In European Recovery Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, (PTI-Reuter): The Marshall Aid Administration last night cut by 828 million dollars its request to Congress for European recovery funds for 1950-51.

The Administration announced its request for the 12 months beginning July 1, would be 2,950 million dollars and would be presented to the Senate today

HEALING BY RADAR

A big medical centre in London is using radar as an aid to healing. This new technique, which is still in the experimental stage, has already shown promising results.

Doctors working in the physiotherapy wing at Middlesex Hospital have published an initial report on their experiments which indicates that radar can act as a useful supplement to existing methods of curative medicine.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI, Thyagaravanagar, Madras 17.

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R-DAY IN EGYPT

A brief but impressive ceremony was held at the Indian Embassy Cairo on January 26—the Indian Republic Day, in the presence of the Representative of King Farouk of Egypt, Members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Indian Community. H.E. Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Indian Ambassador to Egypt, read out the proclamation of the Republic and hoisted the National Flag to the accompaniment of the National Anthem. He delivered his speech in Hindi, English and Arabic, on the occasion.

H. E. Mr. Fyzee (right) is seen with H.E. Hussein Sirry Pasha after the ceremony.

Italian Troops March Into Somaliland

MOGADISHU, Feb. 20 (PTI-Reuter).—One thousand Italian troops—advance guard of the forces which are to take over the prewar Italian colony of Somaliland from British administration—dis-embarked here today without incident from the Italian troopship Auriga.

They marched to their barracks through streets lined with curious onlookers. British police and troops with armoured cars posted at all strategic points maintained order.

The Italians showed perfect discipline and gave no outward sign of any kind.

They are for the moment being confined to barracks on the outskirts of the town. General Arturc Ferrara who came on ahead of his men is in overall command.

End Boycott Of Atom Talks

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 20 (USIS):—Declaring that the United States is "whole-heartedly" ready to join in negotiating a world atomic-control plan, a U. S. representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has asserted that world opinion must mobilize to insist that the Soviet Union cease its blockade of efforts for real atomic control.

In a radio interview, John C. Ross, deputy U. S. representative on the U.N. atomic commission, said: "In my experience, Soviet delegates are always propaganda-conscious, and if the people all over the world keep insisting that atomic energy control negotiations are too important to be stopped, I think there is good reason to believe the Soviet Union will decide it is losing more than it is gaining by staying away."

DISCUSSIONS SUSPENDED

U. N. discussions for a plan to curb the threat of atomic war have been suspended since January 19, 1950, when the Soviet Union walked out of consultations among the six permanent members of the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission. This followed by one week the Soviet walkout from the U.N. Security Council, which opened the Soviet Union's current boycott of all U. N. organizations in its effort to force expulsion from the U. N. of Chinese Nationalist delegates.

Ross said Russia must not only return to the Council table. It "must really begin to negotiate." He continued: "The Soviet Union has not made a single new suggestion since June 1947, when it presented its plan for inspection rather than control.

"It has stood on that plan, even though the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and the General Assembly, after long and careful study, found it wholly inadequate."

Atomic accord has been impossible to date because of Moscow's opposition to the international control plan drawn up by the U. N. atomic commission and approved overwhelmingly by the 1948 General Assembly. That plan emphasizes direct international control of all atomic facilities in all countries. Moscow objected that national rights would be infringed. It would restrict control to periodic international inspection, with atomic facilities left in national hands.

NO MONOPOLY

The U. S. announcement of plans for atomic weapons of vastly increased power, Ross said, has "understood the urgent need of establishing an effective system of international control for atomic energy". He said that the U. N. Assembly-backed atomic control plan was never based on a theory of a monopoly of the atomic weapon by the United States. He said:

"The proposals originally suomitted by the United States in 1946 were changed considerably, as a result of suggestions made by a member of other delegations in the Atomic Energy Commission. No one has ever suggested, that I know of, that further change is impossible.

"We think it is a good plan, but we are constantly reviewing it ourselves and we stand ready to join wholeheartedly in any effort to make it a better plan."

A MAN OF MANY CAREERS

GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President of the United States, whose birthday anniversary is celebrated today was a man of many careers. As a young man, he surveyed large tracts of undeveloped lands of the American colonies. He was a military leader in the denfence of the colonial frontiers, and he served as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in the war for American independence.

When the new republic of the United States was founded in 1789, Washington was elected President and served until 1797.

Washington followed his chosen career of farming for only a few years at intervals during his life. The rest of his time was spent in public service. Nevertheless, he was one of the foremost farmers of his day. On his Mount Vernon estate in the southern state of Virginia, he applied the latest scientific farming methods. He was one of the first Virginia planters to discontinue one-crop tobacco farming and

GEORGE WASHINGTON

turn to crop rotation as a soil-saving practice. Washington experimented with various types of seeds and soil in an effort to increase wheat yields, and he kept careful records of the results. Mount Vernon was virtually self-sufficient, and produced food, clothing and building materials in addition to crops for market.

During his Presidency, Washington chose the site of the federal capital, later named in his honor. The President and the commission of planners envisioned a city comparable to other large world capitals and allowed for expansion. Today, 150 years after its founding, Washington, D.C., has a population of about 1,000,000. The city, with its diagonal avenues, parks, and public buildings, follows closely the far-sighted plan of its builders.

Washington returned to his Mount Vernon plantation after his term as U.S. President. He continued to manage his farms until his death, December 12, 1799, at the age of 67—U.S.I.S.

Chinese Nationalist Premier To Resign

TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan), Feb. 20 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Chinese Nationalist Premier Yen Shi-Shan, under heavy fire for inefficiency since coming to this last nationalist stronghold, wants to quit, close associates said today.

The Premier sent in his resignation a week ago.

Usually reliable sources said nine of the twelve members of the Supreme Emergency Council had telegraphed Acting Nationalist President Li Tsung-Jen to return from America by February 24 or they would pave to ask Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to resume the presidency.

Letter From London

MAKE THE COUNTRY PROUD OF YOU

Prof. Radhakrishnan's Advice To Indians In Britain

(From Our Correspondent)

THE highlight of the last week was the speech of Prof. Radhakrishnan, India's philosopher diplomat at the Students' Bureau. Though a ranked speaker, India's Ambassador in Moscow is a man of few words and does not like making speeches. But when students invited him to meet them, he could not say No.

He spoke not of politics or diplomacy, but of the weather and God, the subject prescribed for him by Mr. Menon who was in the chair. The High Commissioner could not have prescribed a more substantial subject than God and the weather.

The weather, said the Professor, as the symbol of material condition and God as the symbol of spiritual aspiration, covered the whole gamut of human being. India's great problem today was material backwardness. Spiritual traditions, of which India was so proud, could not survive amid poverty and hunger. Thus economic development was necessary as much for the material as for the spiritual uplift of the people.

Indeed, as Hindu scriptures have pointed out, one must live before one can live according to Dharma. Did not Visvamitra find it necessary to steal flesh for preserving his life and justify it by saying that keeping alive was better than dying? Has not Bernard Shaw said that the greatest crime is to live in poverty? India has, perhaps, the largest number of people who would not even kill a fly. Yet the spectacle of millions dying of hunger or living on the verge of starvation leave these good men almost unmoved. No man, who is spiritually awake and alive could remain idle while material backwardness persisted in the country.

Prof. Radhakrishnan drew the attention of the youth, who would soon be returning to India, to the dangers of material backwardness and exhorted them to work with missionary zeal to remove the backwardness, even at the expense of their career.

GLORIOUS

Indians quite legitimately felt proud of their ancient civilization. Undoubtedly, as Radhakrishnan said, we have glorious traditions. But why, in spite of a rich heritage have we suffered so many failures? In the opinion of Dr. Radhakrishnan this is largely due to material backwardness. If Europe's troubles are due to spiritual negligence those of India are due to material negligence. Only adjustment between spiritual and material conditions could avert the tragedy that stares not only India, but the world, in the face. We could find spiritual salvation only by being good human beings. If India's spiritual traditions had to be preserved it was necessary, said Dr. Radhakrishnan, that material conditions of life in India should be improved. Indeed, only a Welfare State, guaranteeing decent conditions of life for everyone, could establish the Kingdom of God on earth.

SECULAR STATE

Can there be sustained uplift work if the country is torn by communal or sectional strife. Intolerance and employment of force which these conflicts involve, are hhe very negation of spiritual wisdom and sublimity. India has been wisely proclaimed a secular state, guaranteeing freedom of religion and worship to everyone. As Dr. Radhakrishnan has observed, for the Hindu every religion is true. Samkara spoke of six orthodox systems of religion. He had a comprehensive appreciation of different expression of one truth. Did not Ibnal Arabi write: "My heart has become capable of every form; it is pasture for gazelles and a convent for Christian monks and a temple for idols and the pilgrim's Kaba and the table of the Tora and the book of Quran". India, the home of Gandhi, should set an example to the rest of the world in tolerance and understanding.

PRINCIPLES OF CHANGE

If Indians have to draw full benefit from their ancient traditions they should consider their relevance in modern times and bring them up-to-date. There can be no living society without the power of continuity and power of change. The Hindu view, according to our philosopher diplomat, makes room for essential change. It recognises new stresses. Conflicts and confusions must be faced. One cannot transfer entirely the beliefs and usages of one age to another. "Moral ideas about social relation are not absolute, but relative to the needs and conditions of different types of society." Though Dharma is absolute, in the opinion of Dr. Radhakrishnan, it has no absolute and timeless content. "The only thing eternal about morality is man's desire for the better." But time and circumstances determine what 'better' is in each situation. We cannot elevate social conventions into absolute rules, without taking into account concrete attendant circumstances. There is no positive human action that can be pronounced a priori to be absolutely wrong or right without relation to circumstances in which it is done. Practising tolerance, by working to improve the conditions of life for the common man, India can, indeed, be made a prosperous country, commanding the love and regard of other countries. We are rightly proud of our ancient country. But the main point is not how far we should be proud of the country, but how we should act so that the country may be proud of us.

GANDHI AND INDIA

The executive of Gandhi Society in London has passed a resolution, regretting the failure of India House to observe the Mahatma's death anniversary. That failure was, indeed, deplorable. In the opinion of the Society the new constitution and Republic remain "empty words when read in the light of the real situation in the country. Looking at some of the recent events related to several millions of refugees thrown out of their ancestral hearths and homes expenditure of more than 50 percent of the revenue on armament both in India and Pakistan give added significance to the Mahatma's dictum that there will be no abiding peace in the country until the two broken parts are reunited to the mutual benefit of all parties concerned:"

The Society in this connection recalls the observation Prof. Radhakrishnan recently made in Paris that "the partition" broke his (Mahatma's) heart before the assassin's bullet pierced his body". The Society accuses the present administration in India of deviating from Gandhian teachings and bringing "Gandhism into disrepute both at home and abroad".

INDIA HOUSE

The belief seems to be growing that Mr. Menon will not for long remain in India House, the Government being anxious to employ his talents elsewhere. This has perhaps influenced the Gandhi Society in suggesting that either Prof. Radhakrishnan or Mr. Rajagopalachari should be appointed to the London Embassy. There is no doubt that if Prof. Radhakrishnan were appointed Indian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, the appointment would be universally welcomed. But his presence is of great help in Moscow where he has already won the steem of Stalin. Rajagopalachariar's greater qualities and charming personality would make him an ideal Ambassador, but there is doubt if he would like to leave India.

Every Effort To Avert A-War

LONDON, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter)

BRITISH atom scientists today called for "the utmost attempts" to avert a "disastrous atomic war".

They said America's decision to develop the hydrogen bomb showed that an atomic arms race was in progress and humanity was moving in a dangerous direction.

The scientists, headed by Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, Secretary of the Atomic Science Committee of the Association of Scientific Workers, said attempts should be made to eliminate atomic warfare, either by a new effort to find a means of controlling atomic energy; a "new contribution to the wider problem of international relations."

"All nations", they said, would have to be prepared to sacrifice some of their national interests for a realistic hope for continued peace."

Truman Extends Hand Of Friendship To Java

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman extended the "hand of friendship" to Indonesia today when he welcomed Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo as the new republic's first ambassador to the United States.

Dr. Sastroamidjojo presented his credentials by the White House. He told the President that Indonesia's aim was to ensure that "every man can walk in the sunlight free from want and free from fear"

President Truman said "Your country is by no means unknown to the people of the United States who have followed with close attention the events which have recently led to the establishment of the republic of the United States of Indonesia.

"To the first President, Mr. Soekarno, to your Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, and to your peopue, we extend the hand of friendship and look forward to the fulfilment of the aims of your republic to the attainment of which you may be sure the American people will ever be sympathetic".

"You will find that the Government and the people of the United States will reciprocate, in full measure, your efforts towards the establishment and continuance of the most amicable relations between our two countries."

More people are letting us take good care of them

Taking good care of people is what B.O.A.C. likes doing best. And it is something we have been concentrating on for 31 consecutive years. So, quite naturally, we are proud to report that more people flew more miles with B.O.A.C. in 1949 than ever before.

A preliminary estimate of last year's traffic figures shows that nearly 150,000 passengers took advantage of Speedbird service and experience to fly a total of 408,625,763 passenger miles with us. This is an increase over 1948's figures of nearly 31,000 passengers and 43,125,763 passenger miles.

Air freight figures are up too. B.O.A.C. carried 3,969 tons of freight, compared with 3,166 tons in 1948. The amount of mail carried also shows an increase from 1,767 to 1,805 tons. During 1949 B.O.A.C. also increased its route service mileage from 150,000 to 175,000 miles to link all six continents. And to further improve our service we introduced new aircraft—Argonaut Speedbirds on many routes to the Middle and Far East, and Stratocruiser Speedbirds on the London/New York service.

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Increased Short Covering In Tata Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES RULE STEADY

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady today under short covering. It appears that failure of the market is now inducing short covering prior to the Budget, as the general expectation for the Budget remains moderately favourable: This state is likely to induce further short covering. For the last few weeks Tata Steel Shares are fluctuating with a narrow range and traders were inclined to hold on but in view of the Budget most of the week open interest is likely to be evened up.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened today at Rs. 1625|- and after advancing at Rs. 1642|8 steadied at Rs. 1640. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 323|- and hardened at Rs. 325|- Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 31|14.

Bombay Dyeing Shares were steady at Rs. 1092|- while Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 311|- Some operators expecting good dividend on these shares are reported accumulating. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 147|-.

The Railway Budget showing a surplus of Rs. 14|- crores was as generally expected. The market ruled steady and Tata Steel Defd. Shares after improving at Rs. 1647|8 steadied at Rs. 1645|- while Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 327|-.

Towards the close the market was steady. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1647|- while Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1097|- Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 311|- Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 32|- and Bengal Steels stood at Rs. 22|13. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1098 12
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	311 4
Svadeshi Mill (12-4)	273 0
Central India Mills (6)	246 8
Simplex Mills (9-8)	195 0
New Great Eastern (9)	159 0
Indore	111 4
Gokak Mills (12)	277 0
Century Spinning (15)	235 0
Swan Mills (30)	315 0
Indian Bleaching (6)	147 0
Talay Mills (15)	269 0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	150 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	225 0
Meyer (12)	103 12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	12-3-6
India United Defd. (0-12-0)	1 15
Madhusudan (15)	180 0
Podar (S)	130 0
Khatau Makanji (S)	181 4
Swadeshi Coupon	68 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	327 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-12)	1650 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	136 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	148 8
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8) XD	358 2
Belapur Sugar (9)	223 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	30 8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13 5
Premier Construction	93 8
Tata Chemical	11 4
Tata Oil (2)	50 8
Indian Iron (1) XD	32 1
Bengal Steel (0-12)	22 14
Bengal India Corp. (9-9)	9-5-6
Indian Copper	2-5-9
Wimco	212 8
Alcock	282 8
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1525 0
Tata Hydro (3)	154 0
Andhra Valley (25)	1427 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	61 0
Phoenix (50)	152 8
Indian Mfg. (10)	2960 0
Kurla X.D.	118 12
Colaba (12)	110 0
New City (11)	190 0
Minerva (12)	135 0
Bradbury (12)	420 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 0
Bharat Mills (2)	32 4
Mysore (4)	166 4
Madhavji	14 6
Model Mills (12-8)	164 6
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	652 8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	212 8
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 0
Sholapur (200)	3150 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	58 0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	6 0
Palton (8)	110 0
Gold Mohor	902 0
New Kaiser Hind	325 0
Ahmedabad Advance (1)	240 0
New Ahmedabad	198 0
Sassoon Silk (3) X.D.	33 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 10
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	85 0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173 12
Raja Bahadur (4)	62 0
Berar Mills	250 0
Victoria Bills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	130 0
Ahmedabad New	75 8
Surat Electric	131 4
Karachi Electric (2)	138 10
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 0
Amalgamated (0-2)	11 1
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28 8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	140 10
Bombay Suburban (3)	151 4
Bombay Suburban New	142 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India X.D.	1752 8
Imperial Bank P. (0-12) X.D.	435 0
Central Bank (1-8)	84 12
Central Bank New (1-8)	84 8
Bank of India (4)	180 0
Union (0-3)	9 8
Baroda (2-8)	121 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-8)	45 0
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	85 4
Hindustan Commercial	17 1
Mysore Bank (8)	305 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	54 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4690 0
Empire (10)	671 4
New India (1-7)	58 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 15
Vulcan (0-10)	13 0
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	11 4
B I G (1)	15 0
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	12 12
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	118 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (103)	240 0
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	118 12
Burma Petrol	1 4
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	58 8
Kemp and Co. (20)	325 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	41 4
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	147 8
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	87 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	18 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	140 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahamadi Steam	20 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	200 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Estrella Batteries	30 4
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	55 4
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	197 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1232 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1340 0
Hydro Electric (7)	136 4
Bombay Steamer (6)	126 14
Central India (5)	653 12
Swedish Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	270 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	100 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	916 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130 0
Pre. Construction First	100 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 8
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 9
Tata Chemical	122 8
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	13 4
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	103 8
Mackenzie (2)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	50 8
Standard	99-0-0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	98 8
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	74 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 12
New Victoria	2 2
New Victoria Pref.	4 4
Phalton	118 0
Gold Mohor	302 8
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325 0
Sajjan	155-0-0
Osmanshahi	250 0
Ajam Shahi	280 0
Air Services	4 12
Air India	65 0
Hind Motors	5 2/3
India Steam	7 8/6

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Tata Ordinary 326-8, Tata Deferred 1650, Indian Iron 32-1, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22-14, Bombay Dyeing 1097-8, Central India 246, Gokak 277, Kohinoor 310-8, Simplex 194, Swadeshi 273, Tata Power 1530, Associated Cement 148-8, Belapur 222, Bombay Burma (Old) 360, Scindia 13-4, Central Bank 84-8, New India 59, Tata 2nd Pref. 136.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

120 Ready Japan	6	4	0
150 Ready Japan	4	12	0
120 Ready Italy	5	7	0
150 Ready Italy	4	13	0
150 D. Box Feb.	949	0	0
150 D. Box March	949	0	0

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

During the week ended the 17th February, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,27,50,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

There was no trading today on the Madras Stock Exchange on account of the death of Sri Sarat Chandra Bose at Calcutta last night.—API.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The local bullion market was steady today with moderate support. Fayan delivery silver opened at Rs. 178|8 and advanced at Rs. 179|8 on moderate buying and covering. Thereafter the market steadied at Rs. 179|4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 179|- Fagan delivery Gold opened at Rs. 115|5 and improved at Rs. 115|8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115|10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75|8.

Later on there was heavy covering as bears have to pay margin and Silver was quoted at Rs. 180|10. Closing quotations were as under:

	Rs.	as	p.
Ready Silver	180	2	0
Forward	180	8	0
Ready Gold	115	12	0
Forward	115	14	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The produce market was steady but very little business was reported. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality	42	8	0
Bold	41	8	0
Madras	42	0	0
Oil local Mills	23	4	0
Oil up-country Mills	22	7	0
Oil March	22	15	0
LINSEED			
Bold	38	4	0
Small	35	12	0
Feb.-Mar.	37	12	0
March-April	36	12	0
April-May	35	8	0
Oil	21	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Read	27	12	0
Madrab Feb.	28	4	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 20.

KARNAK March	76.75—215
May	76.70—190
July	76.60—100
ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 20.	
ASHMOUNI Feb.	68.90—110
April	69.15—135
June	69.15—125

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	2	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95	12	0
3 per cent Con.	97	1	6
3 per cent 1951-54	100	5	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	11	0
3 per cent 1957	101	10	0
3 per cent 1950-51	100	2	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	4	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	3	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
2 1/2 peer cent 1954-59	104	6	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	2	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	101	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-68	112	14	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	2	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	4
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	8	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1932	100	6	0
3 per cent N.-W.F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1901-68	99	8	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	12	0
4 per cent B. P. I. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109	12	0
5 per cent Bombay Muni. 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1950	113	0	0

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The copra market was quiet, Straits Dutch East Indies Feb-March at £82 sellers with buyers at £81¼. Philippines were offered cheaper, 180 dollar fob, Feb/March shipment. Coconutoil Straits Feb/March bulk £123 per ton cif and Ceylon unquoted. The market was steadier on moderate demand.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

SILVER.—Turnover approximated 225 thousand ounces in open market dealings at the unchanged level 73-1/2 cents an ounce.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Feb. 20

LONDON:—

Silver spot and forward both 64 pence.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12-8-0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 upto 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th—9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4. Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 475 1/4. Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250, Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1033.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 33 1/2.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 156 3/4.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8 London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. not quoted. London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4. London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 35 London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32- 1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10-63-65, London/Karachi Cross Rate Rs. 2/1-84-2/1.94, London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pcs. 5.60.5.65 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.0713/4-3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dou. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8, London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 979-981 London/Prague Cross Rate K 141 London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/32 2/4 5/32. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 1447-50, London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23-42.26.

London discts 3 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

London Discts 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money Call 3/4 per cent, 3 Mos. 1 per cent 6 Mos. 1-1/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The market was steady with sellers reserved pending offers from the east. Black lampong, Feb/Mar. was held for 10sh. 11d. white Muntok at 15sh. 9d., shipping weight and Sarawak at 15sh. 5d. delivered weight per pound cost insurance freight oasis ports. Malabar afloat sellers quoted 1,140 shillings, Feb/March 1,130 per hundredweight cif United Kingdom, although business may have concluded below these rates.

NEW YORK PEPPER QUIET

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

BLACK PEPPER: Market was quiet and slightly easier with spots offered at 1.41 cents and buyers at 1.41 for later positions. Fair Johannesburg business was done during the past week. Following are today's closing quotations: Spot 1.41 asked March 1.41 nom., May 1.41 nom, July 1.38 bid, Sept. 1.38 nom, October 1.36 nom, Dec. 1.32 nom, White Pepper spot 2.30 asked.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 20.

A quietly steady market with black lampong unchanged at 590 dollar per picul while White Muntok 890 compared with 880.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

MILLS

Apollo 2-14

Bharat 32-4

B. Dyeing 1090 87-8 1101-4 1098-12

C. India 245 47-8 46-8

Colaba 110

Elphinstone Ord. 61

Finlay 269, 70 69

Gokak 274 77

I. U. Defd. 1-15 1-14-6

I.U. Ord. 12-4 12-6-6 12-3-6

Indore 111-4 12-8 11-4

Khatau 180-10 81-4

Kohinoor 311 10-8 11 10 12 11-4

Model 165 64-6

Morarji 150

New City 190

Podar 130

New Great 159

Simplex 194 93 95

Svadeshi 273 73-8 72-8 73

Swan 315

Tata Mills 58

Vishnu 212-8

RAILS

C. P. Rly 112

SHIPPING

B. Steam 237-8 40

Scindia 13-3-6 13-6

BANKS

Baroda 121

Central 84 84-12

Central New 84-8

Imperial Old 1745 52-8

Imperial New 435

India 179 80

Union 7-8

U. Commercial 45-4 45

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 129-6 30.

Andhra 1427-8.

Suburban 151-4.

Surat 131-4.

Hydro 154.

Hydro Pref. 125.

Power 1530 25.

INSURANCS

New India 58 58-12.

STEELS

B. Steel 22-10 22-14.

I. Iron 31-14 32 31-15 32-1.

Tata Defd. 1632-8 45 40 50.

Tata Ord. 323-8 26-8 25-8 27-8 27.

Tata 2nd Pref. 136-4 35-12 36.

Jam Wire 36.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 282-8.

A. C. C. 146 47-8 47 48-8.

Belapur 219-8 23.

B. B. Old 357-8 59-6 57-8 58-2.

B. B. New 119-6 18-12.

B. B. Petrol 1-4-6 1-4.

B. I. C. 9-6 9-5 9-5-6.

I. Bleaching 147.

I. Copper 2-5-9.

P. Const. 92 94 93-8.

Tata Chem. 11-2 11-4.

Tata Oil 50-8.

Wimco 210 12-8.

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 75-8.

B. Suburban Elec. New 142-8.

MARGIN IMPOSED ON SILVER BARS

Rs. 500 Per Bar

BOMBAY, Feb. 21 (UPI): A margin of Rs. 500 per bar of silver has been imposed on bears by the directors of the Bombay Bullion Association in accordance with their decision of January 23.

Announcing this, the Board has directed the members of the Bullion Association that merchants, who would have outstanding purchases or sales at the close of business on February 22 (tomorrow) would have to pay a magrin of Rs. 500 per bar. All members are required to send in their statements together with the margin amount to the Clearing House before 3 p.m. on February 23.

The President of the Association, Mr. Mangulal Trikumlal Parikh, told the UPI today that this decision had been taken by the Board to stabilise the rise and fall in the prices of silver and to bring about a normal running of the market.

Market circles seem to be of the opinion that the demand for margin from bears would initially support a slight rise in prices as they would be forced to cover up their sales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Hatches have been battened down and the stock market ship is ready for any weather that the elections might produce.

Trading on the London Stock Exchange today was mainly for the purpose of levelling outstanding positions and dealers were showing no inclination to enter fresh commitments this side of the result of the elections.

British Government funds were widely one-eighth per cent higher on routine buying orders and there was some irregularity in industrials. Although early gains in the latter were not always held and occasionally a small loss was registered on the day, nevertheless, the undertone remained firm.

Tobacco shares were dull, the market following the Carreras Company meeting at which the Chairman had warned of the effects of the shortage of dollar tobacco.

Recently active issues in the foreign bond market were sold today. German, Greek and Japanese loans showed sharp losses.

Oil shares were slightly lower but rubbers improved on small demands.

The South African gold share section encountered buying of selected developers following the progress report from the Free State area.

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES BY BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Supreme Court Reserve Judgment In Appeal Questioning Validity

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (PTI): After a prolonged hearing judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court today in the appeal filed by Nandalal Zaver, who is a representative of a group of shareholders led by Sir Padampat Singhania questioning the validity of the issue of 4596 new shares in the Bombay Life Assurance Company by its Board of Directors.

The Bombay Life Assurance Company Ltd. and its eight Directors including Mr R. D. Birla and Mr. Maneklal Premchand, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, figured as the respondents.

The appelants and the respondents charged each other of alleged attempt to secure control over the company by purchasing more shares.

The appeal arose from the decision of the Bombay High Court which rejected the contention of the Appelants that the issue of 4596 shares by the Directors of the Bombay Life Assurance Co. was ultra vires under section 105-C of the Indian Companies Act.

Section 105-C provides that where the directors decide to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of further shares such shares shall be offered to the members as early as possible in proportion to the existing shares held by each member. In the present case the shares issued were 4596 and the offer was made in the ratio of four to five which left 272 shares unoffered.

Respondents contention was that the issue of new shares was valid because if was done to meet "long felt and proved needs of the Company". They further submitted that Sir Padampat Singhania and his brothers whose interests were represented by the Appelant, purchased "directly ond indirectly 2,517 shares of the Company including the shares of the Appelants out of 5,404 shares with the object of securing control of the affairs of the company."

Sir N. P. Engineer, former Advocate General of India and Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General represented the Appelants and Respondents respectively.

Heavy Liquidation In Near Months In N.Y. Cotton

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE TELLS ON WALL-STREET

NEW YORK, February 20.

Following early irregularities, prices reacted sharply on increased hedges and near month liquidation which encountred less persistent trade offtake. Part of the selling was evidently based on technical considerations and the lower trend of securities as well as unfavourable news in the soft coal fields. Subsequently the market steadied slightly on renewal of trade demands and short covering.

Trading turn active again in the afternoon easing on increased liquidation of near March tending to unsettle the remainder of the market. Losses ranged to 40 points before rallying tendencies developed. Scale down trade support and covering brought firm recovery and the session closed steady with sales at 325,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON	
March	32.10—23
May	32.43—10
July	31.88—16
October	29.61—12
Middling spot	32.90—26
NEW ORLEANS COTTON	
March	31.71—14
May	32.07—14
July	31.71—14
October	29.52—09
Middling spot	32.00—15

March highest 32.35 at 10-02 hrs Lowest 31.96 at 13.23 hrs.

WALL STREET MARKET

Indications that the soft coal back to work order brought a reverminers were ignoring John L. Lewis sal of the recent advance but selling was never urgent since President Truman is expected to ask Congress for powers to seize the strike-bound pits. In moderate activity, initial indecision was followed by a fair predominance of losses upto one dollar or more including leading steels, motors, minings, rails, chemicals and televisions. At noon the averages stood 203.22 for industrials and 55.53 rails.

Offering tended to dry up during the afternoon but little effort was seen in most sections to promote a rally. Steels derived little encouragement from only a two point decline. Scheduled in this week's steel production All the averages finished moderately lower. The session closed heavy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGES	
American Telephone and Telegraph	149 1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	32 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/4
Chase National Bank	38 1/2
Firestone Tyre	59
General Electric Co.	46 5/8
General Motors	75 7/8
Ingersol Rand	67 3/4
International Nickel	27 3/4
National City Bank	46 3/4
New York Central Rail Road	13 1/8
Sinclair Oil	22 3/8
Socony Vacuum Oil	16 1/8
Texas Corporation	61
Union Carbide	42 1/2
U. S. Smelting and Refining	37 1/2
U. S. Steel Common	30 1/4
Western Union	20 1/2

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,420,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel Trading prices were 30 3/8 and 30 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, February 20.

GRAINS reacted fractionally on scattered hedges and liquidation partly reflectjng easiness of stocks and the cotton market but declines were held in check by commercial support and short covering Some buying of food grains was based on colder weather in the grain belt which is expected to cause increased feeding of livestock.

CHICAGO WWHEAT	
CHICAGO, Feb. 20	
March	2.20 1/2
May	2.10 1/8
July	1.91 1/4
September	1.91 7/8
LONDON WHEAT	
LONDON, Feb. 20	
Australian wheat Feb-March	121/8

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Feb. 20.

BOURCE: Operators were disinclined to trade early in view of the threat of a new strike in the metallurgical industry. However, after irregularity, prices moved quietly higher. Most of the issues declined in forward dealings while cash trading saw banks, foods, minings and industrials lose ground. Among internationals, kaffirs were firmer, oils were irregular while Philipps declined substantially.

BRUSSELS.—There were minor price movements in limited trade. Minings were steady but there was occasional heaviness in collieries. Electricities, textiles and colonials were irregular.

AMSTERDAM.—In a featureless session, prices were mostly unchanged. Shippings were irregular within narrow limits while plantations were maintained although interest was negligible failing stimulating news.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE	
LONDON, Feb. 20	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	94 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960-90	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	92 3/4
Chartered Bank of India	10 5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	86 1/2
National Bank of India	32

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,434.

Protection To Tea Industry

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY BEGINS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"We have to reconcile the interests of the plywood industry by encouraging the use of indigenous tea chests with the interests of the tea industry which is vital for our export trade," observed Mr. G. L. Mehta, President, Indian Tariff Board, today when he presided over the public inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to the plywood and tea chests industry held in Bombay Dr. H. L. Dey and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Members of the Board, were also present.

Explaining the issues involved in the inquiry, Mr. G. L. Mehta, referred to the demand of the tea industry for allowing imports of tea chests to the extent of 2 to 2 1/2 million during the current year on the ground that the indigenous factories would not be able to meet all the requirements of the tea trade. The Government of India had already decided to issue licences for imports of one million tea chests, and Mr. Mehta asked for justification of the demand for allowing an additional million and a half, particularly in view of the fact that there was stated to be an accumulation of stock of one million chests with local factories.

There was a general discussion on the question of the supply of raw materials.

The inquiry will be resumed on Wednesday when questions relating to quality, imports and import control and continuance or otherwise of protection will be discussed.

Ban On Assembly Of Students

ELURU, Feb. 21. (PTI): Student processions and assemblies near the Eluru College were prohibited by the district authorities this morning.

The prohibition order followed a sudden strike by students of the college yesterday in anticipation of some of them not being sent up for the intermediate examination in arts.

Some students today prostrated themselves in front of the main gates of the college.

Police took into custody two students for alleged violation of the prohibitory order. The situation is peaceful.

Municipalisation Of Poona Bus Service

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 21.

Municipalisation of the local bus service from March 1 was announced by Shri S. G. Barve, ICS., the Poona Municipal Commissioner, at a press conference.

Shri Barve stated that a fleet of 35 new buses had been purchased by the Poona Corporation while 25 buses would be taken over from the existing concern. The conductors and drivers at present employed in the bus service would be re-employed by the Corporation while the remaining staff would be assimilated after a qualification test.

Special efforts would be made to improve the river-bed of the Mutha that flows through the city. The existing Lakdi and Dagdi bridges would be widened to carry heavy traffic, while a new bridge is to be built near the Sambhaji Park.

Chawls had been built for the lower staff of the Poona Corporation, at the foot of the Parvati Hills, with the necessary light, water and sanitation arrangements and they would be rented to municipal servants at modest rents.

It is estimated that the first budget of the newly started Poona Corporation will be in the vicinity of about 84 lakhs.

President Prasad

HARDWAR, Feb. 21 (PTI).—President Prasad will deliver the convocation address of the Gurukul Kangri University on the occasion of its golden jubilee celebrations on March 5. He will reach Hardwar on March 4.

India's Seaborne Trade Favourable

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (PTI): India had favourable seaborne trade to the extent of Rs 10.64 crores in January last, it was learnt today.

India's export and re-exports for the month totalled Rs. 47.49 crores and imports Rs. 36.85.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

With absence of sellers at a lower level market was pushed up and closed with a steady undertone.

Fluctuations Calico openued 288, lowest 287-8, highest 290-4.

Arvind opened 778, highest 786.

Ambica opened 359, highest 360.

Deferred opened 1,635, highest 1,648.

Closing quotations: Calico 296, Arvind 785, Ambica 360, Deferred 1,647, Rohit 105, Rustam Jahangir 80, Marsdon 150, Shorok 243-12.

Shares in delivery: Calico 651, Arvind 24, Ambica 192, Jupiter 6, Marsdon 17, Monogram 3, Saraspur 22 Deferred 145.

SMALL SURPLUS BUDGET FOR BOMBAY

No Fresh Taxation Envisaged

TRIMMINGS IN EXPENDITURE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

PRESENTING a surplus budget of Rs. 1.98 lakhs for the year 1950-51, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, told the Bombay Legislative Assembly that for a Government the need for balancing the budget was obvious in normal times: it became insistent in times like those through which the State was passnig, when a ceaseless struggle had to be maintained against the forces of inflation.

Even a Welfare State, of the type Bombay wished to become, must limit its scale of expenditure on the purely administrative machinery. For this purpose, Government proposed to undertake an immediate investigation, so that, by reorganisation of the system of day-to-day working, better co-ordination of effort may be ensured; elimination of needless formalities may be secured; the volume of work may thus be reduced and retrenchment of the right type may thereby be secured.

The Minister stated that the retrenchment so undertaken was expected to involve a curtailment, by not less than six and a quarter percent, of the expenditure on officers and staff of Government; two, six and a quarter per cent of the expenditure of grant-in-aid given to various institutions, semi-government and others, towards their establishment charges; and three, twelve and a half per cent of the expenditure on contingencies and on travelling, by elimination of relatively unessential travelling, on tour or transfer.

These three measures for the implementation of which, with effect from April, 1, 1950, steps would be taken as soon as possible, were estimated to result in a total saving of Rs. 2,63 lakhs, credit for which extent had been taken under different heads of the budget.

In addition, in the process of formulation of the budget, individual items of expenditure, too numerous to relate, had been curtailed, or eliminated, resulting in an aggregate saving of Rs. 1,32 lakhs. Together these amounts covered the revenue deficits of Rs. 4,50 lakhs.

With these changes, which had already been incorporated in the budget, the estimates, of revenue reciepts and expenditure for 1950-'51 were these:—

	lakhs
Revenue Receipts...Rs.	61,39,06,000
Revenue expenditure ... Rs.	61,37,08,000
Surplus	1,98,000

Mr. Mehta disclosed that a deficit of Rs. 4,50 lakhs would have resulted otherwise. This was avoided only by the proposed trimmings in expenditure. And this had been done without resort to fresh taxation for the present.

THANKS TO FRAMERS OF CONSTITUTION

These Stirring Times

The Finance Minister said:

In a space of less than two years and a half from the recognition of India as a Dominion, the members of the Constituent Assembly, under the experienced and wise guidance of those trusted leaders of the nation who battled shoulder to shoulder with Gandhiji for the attainment of Swaraj, have fashioned a constitution for free India, which is nearly as comprehensive and sound as human ingenuity, ability and acumen have hitherto been able to design anywhere else in the world. No constitution can ever be perfect, none can for all time be suitable to meet changes in conditions and requirements, none can enjoy immunity from the results of the failings and the foibles of the frail human beings who work it. This granted, the grateful thanks of the Bombay Legislature, as one of the principal organs of the State, are due to the framers of the Constitution for having given us a mechanism which we hope to utilize, with the march of time, for the declared purpose of securing and protecting a social order, the basis of which is social, economic and political justice.

The financial year which is about to end has witnessed a remarkable change in the status of India in the international world, a change brought about not merely by reason of the magnetic personality of the Prime Minister but because of the far-seeing, statesmanlike policy that he and his colleagues have pursued all along, both at home and abroad. Acceptance of the membership of the Commonwealth had added to and not diminished our stature, coupled as it is with a firm determination to remain on the friendliest terms with all the nations of the world, great or small, and an unshakable resolve not to be mixed up in ideological conflicts. Now that India is a sovereign republic, it may not be too much to hope that its contribution to the cause of international peace and harmony may be greater than it ever was in the past.

An event of international import which took place during the year was the devaluation of the Rupee which came in the wake of the United Kingdom's decision to devalue the pound sterling. Devaluation has undoubtedly influenced the course of India's trade abroad; and our economy was affected to some extent by Pakistan's decision against devaluation. But the inherent soundness of our economy is borne out by the negligible influence devaluation has had on the internal price level, and by the resilience shown by the trade in the principal commodities affected by Pakistan's stand, namely, jute and cotton manufactures.

The main direct effect of devaluation on the economy of the State of Bombay has been to render it difficult and more expensive to secure machinery and equipment for large-scale irrigation and electricity projects and to purchase tractors and boring machines for agriculture. In both spheres, our efforts have hence been somewhat slowed down.

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

The immediate effects of devaluation, the drain caused on our sterling resources, the regulation of dollar exchange, the continuance of uncertainty about the future of Kashmir, the further flow of displaced persons from East and West Pakistan, the rehabilitation on a permanent basis of the earlier migrants and refugees—a combination of all these factors has contributed to make heavy demands on the finances of the Union. For all these reasons, it has become increasingly clear that no further aid can be expected from the Union in the immediate future by way of subventions and loans. Compared to other States, the proportion of financial assistance from the Union on which we counted for financing our development programme was much smaller, and the degree of dependence on our own resources correspondingly larger. However, we cannot but appreciate the peculiar difficulties in the field of finance with which the Government of India are now confronted, and we must, hence, plan for the immediate future without depending on any substantial aid from that quarter.

The process of integration of the territories comprised in various Indian States within and adjacent to the boundaries of the erstwhile Province of Bombay was completed during the year. In the current year, for the period of eight months from 1st August 1949, the gap between the revenues from the merged areas and expenditure on them is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3,60 lakhs. On the basis of this particular period, therefore, the gap would be Rs. 5,40 lakhs for a whole year, an estimate that may be taken to be broadly correct in respect of the ensuing financial year as well.

IMPLICATIONS OF STATES MERGERS

Fair Distribution

The financial implications of the merger have been brought to the notice of the Union Government on more occasions than one. Discussions, both formal and informal, also ensued between representatives of the Government of Bombay and the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee. As a result of the deliberations of the Committee, it has been possible to arrange for a satisfactory distribution of the assets and liabilities and to determine the respective shares of the Union and the State in the current revenue and expenditure. The recommendations of the Committee are, besides, helpful in so far as they will assist, though in a very limited way, the reconstituted State of Bombay to tide over the initial period of financial stress.

Further negotiations have had to be carried on with the Government of India more or less on the basis of the Committee's proposals. Pursuant to these, the Union has agreed to a restricted scheme of financial assistance in respect of the net liabilities arising out of the merger, its contribution being on a gradually diminishing scale over a period of 10 years, at the end of which the assistance will disappear. The exact figure remains to be determined on certain principles which have been agreed upon; but tentatively, the contribution for 1950-51 has been estimated to be Rs. 236 lakhs. This will, so far as the ensuing year is concerned, reduce the gap of Rs. 540 lakhs, which I have mentioned, to Rs. 304 lakhs, or just a little over Rs. 3 crores.

RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions have been imposed, under article 286 of the Constitution, on the power of a State to impose a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place outside the State or in the course of the import of goods into or the export of goods out of the territory of India. Further, the right to impose a tax of this description will be regulated by Parliament in respect of sales or purchases taking place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Lastly, no sales or purchase tax can be levied on articles which are declared by Parliament to be essentials for the life of the community, unless agreed to by the President. It will be observed that these are all provisions, the enforcement of which will fetter—and that too with almost immediate effect in some respect—the powers of Government to utilise this form of taxation for the benefit of the people of the State.

Dependence on this as a principal source of revenue is not a peculiar feature of the tax structure of State Governments in India. It is equally common elsewhere in the world. With our authority crippled in this fashion, we shall be considerably handicapped in financing the scheme of development on which we have embarked. However, notwithstanding the voice we raised against them, these restrictions are now part of the Constitution. Hence we have to face the situation by exploring alternative sources of revenue and practising the utmost economy in all administrative spheres. It is estimated that, but for these restrictions, the estimated receipts from sales tax would have been Rs. 4 crores more than has been provided for in the budget for the forthcoming year.

STAMP DUTY

Compared to this, the other alterations do not affect, materially, the financial powers or position of the Government of a State. While the control of the Stock Exchanges and all forward markets will vest in the Union Government, the State will have authority to levy stamp duty on all manner of forward or other transactions in the exchanges. Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in Stock Exchanges and other future markets can be imposed, hereafter, only by the Union, as also taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and advertisements published therein, though the receipts therefrom will be allotted to the States in which these taxes are levied. The position in respect of the division between the Union and States of the proceeds of the income tax remains unaltered, essentially, until a Finance Commission is constituted by the President within two years from the commencement of the Constitution.

The task of the Commission will be to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are deemed divisible, such as the income tax, and of the allocation betwen different States of the respective shares of such proceeds, as also about the principles which should govern grants in aid by the Union to the States. Pending the appointment of the Finance Commission and in response to the representations made in the past by this and some other State Governments, the Government of India had requested Shree Chintaman D. Deshmukh to examine whether any change was called for immediately in regard to the manner in which the States were assigned shares out of the divisible pool of proceeds from the income tax. The plea for a revision on the lines indicated in my budget speech of last year was reiterated by the Government of Bombay.

The award given by Shree Deshmukh, which is binding on all parties, leaves the previous position of Bombay unaltered, namely, that we get 21 per cent. out of the aggregate State's share of the proceeds of the income tax. Our budget estimates are framed on the basis of the allocation made by the award. In view of its binding nature, it is unnecessary, at this stage, to examine its basis, especially as the entire question is to be reviewed in the near future by the Finance Commission to be appointed by the President of the Republic.

BOMBAY'S FOOD

A major decision that was taken by the Union earlier in the year must influence the course of economic life in this State. In view of the steady drain on our foreign currency resources that the importing of foodgrains entailed—and the state of dependence on foreign aid that it represented—the Government of India decided that imports of foodgrains shall cease after the end of 1951. The Prime Minister of India has reiterated this as an unshakable resolve, to meet the consequences of which every State in India should be prepared from now onwards. The appointment as Food Commisioner of an able and distinguished member of a Provincial Ministry to implement this decision and to co-ordinate the food production policies of different parts of India is but one indication of the anxiety of the Union to stimulate increased production all over the country. But there is one aspect of the policy on which I should likke to lay stress, inasmuch as it colours all plans for achieving self-sufficiency.

Throughout the country, procurement should be on a thorough and systematic basis, and at the same time, care should be taken to see that the arrangements for distribution leave no scope for wastage and misuse of surpluses. There should be equality of sacrifice not only among the people in a State, but among all States as well. As a deficit area, I may add, Bombay is more likely to be affected by the decision to stop the imports of foodgrains than other units more favourably circumstanced than ourselves. The food production programme in Bombay has hence been subjected to a review, it has been recast where necessary, and a Director of Food Production has been appointed to co-ordinate the work in the districts and to establish a close liaison between the efforts in progress in districts and the department in charge at the top.

Although no effort will be spared to make the State of Bombay self-sufficient within the shortest possible period of time, considering the extent of the wide gap subsisting between our requirements and our resources, the need for imports from the common pool for the country will continue for the immediate future. How this need can most suitably be met is now the subject of anxious negotiations with the Ministry of Food at the Centre.

ADEQUATE FOOD RESOURCES

Government Concern

In the circumstances, the first concern of Government has, naturally, been to secure adequate food resources for the Province and to see that these continue to be distributed on an equitable basis. The procurement operations in 1948-49 were carried through successfully, the quantity procured being 4,40,000 tons against the original estimate of 2,00,000 tons. For the current crop year the estimate is 6,00,000 tons; and though the crops have suffered in some districts because of the absence of the winter rains, there is every hope that the estimate will be reached. Even then, there will be a deficit to the tune of 7,50,000 tons in the requirements for the State on the present basis. So long as controls on the movement of foodgrains over different parts of India continue, it is a Central responsibility to ensure that the deficit is made good, particularly, as through our machinery for procurement we secure a larger proportion of the crop outturn than anywhere else in India.

The contemplated discontinuance of the imports of foodgrains with effect from 1952 throws on the Province the responsibility for carrying on, on an intensive scale, the "grow more food" campaign on which we have embarked. This campaign has many facets. Of these, the ones on which attention is now concentrated are: the supply of improved seed, the extension of the use of manures, the expansion of water resources, the stoppage of damage caused insects, pests and wild animals and the provision of assistance in reclamation and ploughing and other operations with the aid of tractors etc. The possibilities of reclamation and of bringing waste lands under cultivation have been under investigation. In Kanara, 14 schemes are under execution, covering an area of 3,000 acres. For purposes of colonization, preference is accorded to displaced persons.

The amounts shown in column 2 represent the subsidies granted by Government. It is interesting to observe that the aggregate expenditure on agriculture which was Rs. 11.99 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs. 248.13 lakhs in 1946-47 has now risen to Rs. 487.95 lakhs in 1949-50.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

About the major irrigation projects information has been presented to the Legislature often in the past. The Mahi, Meshwa, Gangapur and Ghataprabha projects will all be carried a stage further; while preliminary investigations and surveys will be set afoot for the Koyna multi-purpose project in collaboration with the Government of India. The Government of India have also interested themselves in a comprehensive scheme for the Tapi river. This is expected to provide irrigation for 6,00,000 acres in the district of Sprat and its completion is not likely to occupy more than three years. The estimated cost of this part of the project is Rs. 6.26 crores, against which a provision for Rs. 2.25 crores is made in the budget for the next year.

It is schemes which, in the immediate or near future, bring considerable blocks of land under the command of irrigation that claim priority. Keeping this consideration in mind, Government have decided first to encourage the construction of new wells and the repair of old ones. The total number of new wells constructed from 1st April 1947 to December 1949 is 7,071 and that of old wells repaired during the same period is 4,225, the aggregate expenditure by way of subsidies being Rs. 56 lakhs. The facilities for undertaking boring work have been extended considerably, the number of bores taken in the current year being 218, and the amount provided for the purpose Rs. 8.53 lakhs.

Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of Musto Patent Power boring machines at the workshop of the Department of Agriculture. A programme for developing lift irrigation has been drawn up and 13 schemes are under execution departmentally. In addition, it has been decided to promote the formation of co-operative lift irrigation societies and to assist them financially as also by providing technical advice. The number of co-operative lift irrigation societies registered so far is 13 and 67 are expected to be started before the close of the co-operative year. The execution of minor irrigation schemes was transferred last year from the Agricultural to the Public Works Department. The working out of schemes of lift irrigation continued, however, to be the responsibility of the former Department.

EDUCATION

These last few years have witnessed large strides in the field of education. Taking higher education first, the financial responsibilities of Government were confined, till 1946, to the University of Bombay. These now extend to no less than six Universities, each one of which lays an equal claim on the resources of Government. The money to be found for them amounts to Rs. 33.45 lakhs for the coming year as compared to the provision of Rs. 1.65 lakhs in 1946-47. This is exclusive of the additional amount made available for grants to arts and science colleges. For higher professiounal education, we have now in the Province four medical colleges, four engineering colleges, three agricultural colleges, all in place of one each in 1946. Under the scheme of Overseas scholarships for higher technical studies, Government have agreed to bear charges to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs. The pay and prospects of teachers in secondary schools have been standardized and improved, involving an aggregate expenditure of nearly Rs. 100 lakhs by way of grants.

The system of secondary education has been strengthened by the extension of facilities for vocational training and the institution of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate with its wide range of optional subjects for study and examination. Vocational training is imparted through 119 schools, apart from the 17 agricultural schools which, also, represent an interesting move in the same direction. Another noteworthy development has been the extension of physical education, the expenditure incurred on which this year will amount to nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. During three years, the number of primary schools has increased from 18,263 to 21,084, and the principle of compulsion has now been extended to all places with a population of 1,000 and above, in 19 districts.

NO EXPERIMENT

Education in and through crafts remains no longer an experiment. It is now provided in not less than 1,942 schools. All efforts are made to see that the necessary equipment is provided and that qualified and competent teachers are available for the work. The number of classes for making adults literate was, till 1946, the main item in the programme of adult education. This has given place to the comprehensive concept of social education. If properly appreciated and worked out, this aspect of the activities of Government in the field of education may well lead to a radical change in the outlook before the people of the State. A start has been made in the direction by making a small provision of Rs. 4.23 lakhs for the purpose.

But more than such an allotment what is required is an earnest desire on the part of all to spread as quickly as possible the benefits of learning so that we have at the fountain head of the democratic government of the State a body of literate, intelligent and wide-awake citizens. The aggregate cost of our educational efforts this year works out at Rs. 11,28.56 lakhs, a figure nearly equal to the aggregate outlay under all budget heads in the last pre-war years. Even during the last four years expenditure on education has increased by 303 per cent.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Less Expansion

Compared to education, it has to be acknowledged that medical and health services have not shown corresponding expansion. The increase in expenditure, if the revised estimate for 1949-50 is compared with the actual figure for 1946-47, has been by 115 per cent. We have added to the facilities for training in medicine, and in addition to the four medical colleges referred to previously, such facilities are available at institutions for training in the Ayurvedic system. The number of such institutions in the State to which assistance is granted by Government is 5, and the amount of grants Rs. 1.42 lakhs. On the Podar Ayurvedic College in Bombay, Government incur an expenditure of Rs. .82 lakh. A grant is also given for training in homoeopathy.

Arrangements have been entered into with the World Health Organization for the purchase of D.D.T. on special terms for use in anti-malarial operations in various districts. The scheme now extends to 7 districts. The staff in charge of public health work in all districts has been reorganized and placed under unified control. Out of 13 cottage hospitals sanctioned so far, seven have already started functioning This system of cottage hospitals may be extended to the remaining centres in the near future.

Besides, six mobile hygiene units have been sanctioned and provided with a truck each to facilitate rapid transfers of preventive staff and materials for combating epidemics. At all hospitals, increased provision has been made for improved dieting, for equipment and for bettering the conditions of service of the staff and for adding to their strength. Arrangements for fighting epidemics have been placed on a systematic basis. Even when these campaigns are carried out through the agency of local bodies the cost is borne by Government. The taking over from the military authorities and the re-equipment of the tuberculosis hospital at Aundh near Poona is a notable occurrence during the year. The productive capacity of the Haffkine Institute for manufacture of various articles has been enlarged. Not content with this, Government have, however, in hand a scheme for the manufacture of penicillin, sulpha drugs and certain other products is now imported at large cost from foreign countries. The participation of the Government of India in this project has been secured, because its benefit will accrue to the whole country. Of the capital required for the enterprise, this Government will contribute 49 per cent. and the Government of India 51 per cent, the provision for the coming year on our behalf being Rs. 38.50 lakhs as shown in the budget.

SELF-GOVERNING BODIES

During the year, a Committee was appointed by the Government of India to examine the subject of the finances of local self-governing bodies. Already, action has been taken in Bombay to increase the resources at the disposal of these bodies. Grants equal to 15 per cent of the land revenue and 2 per cent. of the forest revenue are allowed to district local boards. Grants equal to 15 per cent. of the land revenue or 25 per cent. of the local fund cess, whichever is greater, are sanctioned to village Panchayats. On the recommendation of the Municipal Finance Committee, which was appointed by Government to suggest ways and means of improving the finances of district and borough municipalities, all municipalities were given grants-in-aid during the year 1948-49 equal to 75 per cent of the non-agricultural assessment excluding land revenue and 15 per cent. of the land revenue collected in their respective areas.

All municipalities, except those of Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona City and Sholapur, were given grants equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by them on payment of dearness allowances to their entire staff. These grants were continued during the current year and Government also sanctioned grants to the Municipalities of Surat, Poona City and Sholapur equal to 25 per cent. of the expenditure incurred by them on payment of dearness allowance to their staff. Subsequently, Government directed that the grants referred to above should be paid to all the municipalities in the merged and integrated State areas for two years with effect from 1st April 1949.

Mention may also be made of the policy of Government in regard to the establishment of new village Panchayats. A village Panchayat has necessarily to be established in every village with a population of 1000 and above; Panchayats may be started even in villages with a population below 1000, if 50 adult residents of the village apply for the establishment of a village Panchayat. As a result of this policy, the number of village Panchayats which was about 1,500 in April 1946 increased to 3,367 by December 1949. It may be observed that the increase in the number of village Panchayats involves larger financial commitments in the shape of grants (i) for payment of the salaries of secretaries, (ii) on account of dearness allowance to staff, and (iii) equal to 15 per cent. of land revenue or 25 per cent of local fund cess, collected in the village Panchayat area, whichever is greater.

Two other notable developments in the sphere of local self-government are: the conversion of the Poona Municipality into a Corporation which will be effected very shortly and the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipality to the Greater Bombay area, for which a Bill is proposed to be introduced in the current session of the Legislature. Lastly, reference should be made to the programme of providing villages with drinking water. The number of wells constructed under the scheme is 2,004 and of those under construction 2,672. The aggregate expenditure incurred so far, all of which is borne by Government, is Rs. 97.78 lakhs.

GRAVE CONCERN

A matter of grave concern to Government from the point of view of maintaining the flow of industrial production, the level of employment and the promotion of new industrial undertakings for the manufacture of essential goods was the deterioration that took place, subsequent to the cyclone of November 1948, in the supply of electrical energy. Various expedients for increasing the power resources of Greater Bombay have been examined. After investigation and consultation with the Government of India, it has been decided to extend the capacity of the Power House at Chola. A plant capable of producing power to the extent of 45,000 kwt. is proposed to be erected as early as possible. Against an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,87 lakhs for the entire scheme, provision for expenditure amounting to Rs. 80 lakhs has been made for the next year. It is expected that this will give a stimulus to the starting of those industries for importing machinery for which permission had been granted and for which capital had already been collected. It will also relieve the pressure on the supply of power through the existing stations, hydro-electric and thermal. The grid scheme is expected to function so as to make available power to Ahmedabad next year and elsewhere in the year thereafter.

The scheme of developing trading estates has made some progress, and the provision for the purpose in the budget is Rs. 2.94 lakhs. A beginning is to be made by developing an industrial area in Ulhas Nagar far the establishment of medium and small scale industries.

BOMBAY, THE WELFARE STATE

GIVING a picture of the manner in which the finances of the State have been utilised in the past and are proposed to be utilised in the future, the Finance Minister said, "though the maintenance of law and charges for the collection of revenue have involved increased expenditure, the extent of increase in recent years, as the following table shows, is small in comparison with that incurred on what may be deemed the provision of social services by the State:

	1946-47 (Rupees in lakhs)	1948-49	Increase or decrease
I Direct Demands on revenue (i.e. Collection charges)	3.50	4.33	Plus 83
II Security Services etc. (i.e. General Administration, Administration of Justice, Police, ails etc.	11,53	12,70	Plus 1,17
III Social services etc (i.e. Education, Medical, Public Health etc).	9,80	18.05	Plus 8,25
IV Irrigation and Civil Works.	1,92	4,93	Plus 3,01
V Debt Services	3,49	1,17	Minus 2,32

FIELD OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Mechanism Set Up

In the field of cottage industries (including subsidiary occupations) a mechanism has been set up which will be helpful in securing development, in course of time, on a well-ordered organized basis.

It is not only industrial co-operation that has recorded progress during the last three years. There has been all round progress of the co-operative movement and the total number of societies at the end of 1949 was about 12,000 as compared to 6,000 in July 1946. In pursuance of the decision taken by Government on the recommendations of the Co-operative Planning Committee, the Agricultural Finance Committee and the Co-operative Reorganization Committee, the formation of agricultural thrift and credit societies as well as multi-purpose societies has been encouraged all over the State; and no less than 10,900 villages are now served by 6,200 of these societies. The new forms of assistance extended by Government for this purpose are the grant of subsidies towards the establishment charges of primary societies, subventions to central agencies for opening branches and the offer of subscription to the share capital of the Provincial and Central Banks.

SARVODAYA

At the time of the introduction of the budget for 1948-49, Government announced their intention to make a total provision of Rs. 1 crore, over a period of four years, for the financing of schemes of socio-economic development along the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme in compact groups of villages in backward rural areas. Government believed that this would be a most suitable manner in which we could honour Gandhiji's memory. A start was made in this direction last year, after the services of social workers had been secured who inspired confidence among the rural population to be served and who could help in developing local leadership and could assist in building up the organized strength of the people. Work has been commenced in 20 districts, each district having one centre covering a group of about 45 villages. The main activities undertaken may be grouped under the following heads: education, agriculture, village industries, health and sanitation, social amenities and welfare. Special arrangements have been made for the training of workers, in each of the linguistic regions. Co-ordination of effort is secured through a Provincial Committee.

So far, the expenditure sanctioned for this purpose amounts to Rs. 11.75 lakhs, while a lump provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in the coming year's budget. This is a development to which Government attach the utmost value, launched as it is under the best of auspices and with the highest of motives and entrusted as it is to some among of the most selfless social workers in the Province. The influence radiating from these centres, as also the material benefits that they bring in their train to the people they serve, may help in course of time in transforming the entire outlook before society in rural Bombay.

AGRARIAN REFORM

In surveying the work of this Government during the past few years, the progress made in the direction of agrarian reform is often apt to be overlooked. Even in this industrial

(Continued on Page 11)

Less Revenue Expected From Excise

BRIGHTER SIDE OF BUDGET

(Continued from Page 10)

province of Bombay, it is considerations of rural economy and of the welfare of the rural population that must inspire State policy. The details of this policy need not be expounded to the Legislature, closely associated as it has been with the formulation and working out of the policy. Among the measures comprised in the programme may be mentioned the enforcement of the Bombay Moneylenders' Act, the establishment of Courts to deal expeditiously with the settlement of agricultural debts under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, the creation of regulated markets under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, and the extension of the survey and settlement system to Inam or other unsurveyed villages. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act of 1947 has now been made applicable to the whole of the Province, including the merged areas. As a preliminary step, in 1948, Government selected 186 villages from 8 districts in which standard areas were fixed. Schemes of consolidation have been completed in 76 of these villages. Similar work in the direction of consolidation of fragments has now been taken in hand for gradual extension over other areas.

The Milk Colony at Aarey is expected to be completed by the end of 1950. The number of units completed so far is 17. Of these, 7 are fully occupied and the number of animals shifted there from Bombay is 3,163. It is expected that the central dairy to pasteurize and bottle all the milk produced at the Colony is expected to start working before the end of 1950. The aggregate expenditure incurred upto the end of the current year is estimated to be Rs. 172.5 lakhs. A further provision of Rs. 83.7 lakhs is made in the next budget. This is only one part of Government's milk scheme.

A newly constituted Transport Corporation has now taken over the running of the nationalized motor services for passenger traffic which were first introduced in June 1948. The original plan was to complete the process of nationalization of bus services all over the State within a period of three years. The exigencies of our finances have led to the slackening of the pace of nationalization; and the process has now to be spread over a longer period.

UNION'S AID

The cutting out of aid from the Union has had an adverse effect on the financing of Government's industrial housing programme. Including the estimated expenditure for the year, the total expenditure incurred on housing upto now is Rs. 3,25 lakhs, exclusive of the provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for loans to co-operative housing societies. The revised allocation under the P.W.R. programme was Rs. 450 lakhs. In order to meet the urgent demand for continuance of the programme, a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is to be made available for the year 1950-51 to the newly set up Housing Board. The total number of new tenements provided under the scheme, the number of tenements reconditioned and the amounts of loans to co-operative housing societies are given below:—

1. Number of new tenements 7,986
2. Reconditioned tenements 1,432
3. Loan to co-operative housing societies. Amount Rs. 75.65 lakhs No. of societies 18

expenditure on labour and labour welfare amounted last year to over Rs. 42 lakhs. Among the new activities, reference may be made to the decasualization scheme introduced in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur to help in regulating the recruitment of labour in the textile industry.

PROGRAMME OF PROHIBITION

One Stage Further

Lastly, reference has to be made to the fact that the programme of prohibition was taken one stage further during the year, with the result that the excise revenue registered a decline to Rs. 497 lakhs. The commencement of the next financial year will synchronize with the enforcement of complete prohibition and it is estimated that the revenue will further decline to Rs. 113 lakhs, that is to say by Rs. 384 lakhs in comparison with the revised estimate of the current year. This decision to complete the programme as originally planned is in accordance with the wishes of the Legislature expressed on various occasions particularly at the time of the enactment of the Prohibition Act in 1948. It is hardly necessary to remind the Legislature that the policy of prohibition was enunciated almost immediately after the assumption of office by the Ministry when the stages by and the manner in which the goal would be reached were also announced. The integration of Indian States, including Baroda and Kolhapur, in the territory of the State of Bombay has facilitated the enforcement of the measures designed to check smuggling and illicit distillation. The co-operation of areas on our borders in which prohibition has not been introduced has also been sought with a similar object. The new Constitution calls upon the State to "endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicine purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health".

In introducing complete prohibition, Government have acted wholly in conformity with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, which the entire nation has decided to honour and respect. For years past, at least since 1930, prohibition has figured in the programme of the Indian National Congress as an essential item of social reform. Those who plead for it are not zealots seeking to interfere with the individual liberties of their fellow-citizens.

To deem the stoppage of the production and sale of intoxicating drinks and drugs as an encroachment on the freedom of the individual will lead us to absurdities which make a mockery of the word "freedom". To apply to our conditions, what Bernard Shaw wrote of England, cries of "better India drunk in freedom than sober in slavery" should not move us in the least. We have embarked upon this move to eradicate a canker which eats into the vitals of social life. All our religions enjoin strict abstinence and our tradition of sobriety stretches back to the earliest ages. It is Government's firm belief that to compensate for the loss from excise revenue to the State there will be savings accruing to the community, opportunities provided for healthy recreation, increased consumption of essential goods—all of which will serve to enrich the life of the community and to add to their joy and comfort.

ANTICIPATIONS

When the current year's budget took its final shape in this Legislature, there was anticipated a gross revenue surplus of Rs. 45.02 lakhs or, after taking into account the deficit of Rs. 38.50 lakhs pertaining to the particular Indian States whose administration had already been integrated with ours, a net revenue surplus of Rs. 6.52 lakhs. The merger of Baroda and Kolhapur took place thereafter and, as the House will recall, it sanctioned in the session held last September a series of supplementary demands of large magnitude necessitiated chiefly by the merger of these and other States. The aid shall receive from the Union Government during the current year on account of the merger has been tentatively estimated to be Rs. 213 lakhs.

After taking into account this figure, as well as the revenue receipts from the merged areas for the period of eight months commencing from 1st August 1949, we have placed the latest revised estimate or revenue for 1949-50 at Rs. 62,63 lakhs as against the budget estimate of Rs. 52,86 lakhs. The corresponding revised of expenditure is Rs. 62,73 lakhs as against the budget estimate of Rs. 52,41 lakhs. On the basis of the most recent figures pertaining to the current year, which may themselves undergo some little change during the short period that remains for the financial year to come to a close, there is, therefore, anticipated a revenue deficit so small as to be nominal, namely, Rs. 10 lakhs.

NOT SMOOTH

In the course of my remarks, I believe I have already said enough to indicate that the transition from this year's finances to those of 1950-51 is going to be anything but smooth and easy. I have referred to the loss to State revenues on account of the restrictions placed on the levy or sales tax on commodities exported outside the boundaries of the State. But for such restrictions, the yield from sales tax (other than on petrol) during 1950-51 would have been estimated to be Rs. 13,81 lakhs. The estimate actually incorporated in the budget is Rs. 9,81 lakhs i.e. Rs. 4,00 lakhs less. Another, and in some ways more relevent comparison is between the revised estimate for the current year (Rs. 13,25 lakhs) and the budget estimate we have adopted for next year, Rs. 9,81 lakhs. Computed in this manner, the immediate reduction in sales tax receipts made inevitable by the provisions of the Constitution is Rs. 3,44 lakhs so far as the State of Bombay is concerned.

The merger of States, as I have pointed out at a previous stage, involves a net revenue liability of Rs. 3,04 lakhs during 1950-51, after taking into account an estimated subvention of Rs. 2,36 lakhs from the Government of India. The final phase of prohibition involves the relinquishment of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,84 lakhs. Finally, the Union Government find themselves unable to give any subvention or loan—other than for Grow More Food purposes—during the ensuing year. In comparison with the current year alone, that means a reduction of Rs. 1,76 lakhs in our receipts, though potentially the loss may be said to be much larger, since with the progress of our own expenditure on development plans there was to have been, according to the scheme of assistance originally promised by the Government of India, an automatic increase in the amount of the grant-in-aid to be received from the Union Government, subject to a particular ceiling prescribed for the first quinquennium.

There are two years—1950-51 and 1951-52—

to run before the quinquennium ends. The ceiling for total Central subvention during this period is approximately Rs. 17-1/2 crores. Our receipts so far are only Rs. 5,76 lakhs, as estimated upto the end of March, 1950.

These considerations point unmistakably to the need for an immediate reorientation of our plans of expenditure, both long-term and short-term. As regards the long-term plan of Development, the Government of Bombay have decided that the Post-war Reconstruction Programme generally, with the exception of certain of the highest priorities such as irrigation and the generation of electricity, should, if eventually necessary, be spread over nearly twice the period hitherto assumed; and that, while there need be no formal alteration, at this stage, of the 5-year programme of which the third year is now nearly at an end, the next two years should be treated as a period of financial emergency during which there should be considerable slowing down in the pace of execution of the present plan, a review of the whole plan being undertaken before the commencement of the second quinquennium.

DEGREES OF RELIEF IN PROSPECT

Brighter Side Of It

The short-term plan is the budget. I shall now recount a few factors which, though only temporarily and to slight extent, will, I hope, mitigate the bloomier aspects of the picture I have had to depict. In comparison with the revised estimates of the current year, varying degrees of relief are, fortunately in prospect if we direct our attention to certain individual heads of receipts and expenditure. Our procurement of foodgrains which has achieved notable success hitherto, is expected to earn a food bonus of Rs. 145 lakhs from the Union Government. This amount is to be credited to our revenues next year and will be utilised for financing various Grow More Food schemes, including lift-irrigation projects, which are already part of our programme. Negotiations have been proceeding with the Union Government for the payment of a larger compensation to this Government for refraining, in the interests of Central tobacco duty, to levy sales tax on tobacco and tobacco products. On this account, a provisional figure of Rs. 50 lakhs, inclusive of arrears, has been placed on the credit side of the relevant budget head.

According to the latest intimation from the Government of India, the income tax receipts assigned to Bombay as its 21 per cent. share of the divisible pool for States, will show an improvement of Rs. 28 lakhs next year in comparison with this year's figures. On the assumption that the allocation of imported foodgrains to this State will be greatly curtailed hereafter, it has been estimated that the State's share of food subsidy will be substantially reduced. The reduction, in comparison with the current year, is as much as Rs. 3,00 lakhs. There are also other reductions, pertaining to the distribution of groundnut cake etc., which in the aggregate give a relief of slightly over Rs. 100 lakhs to the exchequer of the State.

The disapperance of the conditions of grave famine prevalent in Gujarat enables us to budget for nearly Rs. 80 lakhs less during 1950-51. Lastly, it has been found possible to finance from the Provincial Road Fund, on a more comprehensive scale than in the past, various items of special repairs to communications, thus affording a relief to the revenue section of the order of about Rs. 43 lakhs in comparison with the current year. All these factors must be set off against those others—such as the net liability on account of merger of States, and curtailment of the scoppe of the sale tax—which I have mentioned earlier

DEFICIT

Even so, there is a deficit of about Rs. 450 lakhs. For a Government, the need for balancing the budget is obvious even in normal times; it becomes insistent in times like those through which we are passing, when a ceaseless struggle has to be maintained against the forces of inflation. The Government of Bombay consider that there can be no question but that the budget must be balanced.

One or more of three courses are open: withdrawal from the Postwar Reconstruction and Development Fund, new taxes, and curtailment of expenditure. At the end of the current year, the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Fund is estimated to stand at nearly Rs. 17,29 lakhs. In the present circumstances, of which the cessation of subventions and loans from the Union for development purposes constitute an important element, and having regard to the large capital commitments of a productive character already undertaken, it is more imperative than ever to conserve the P. W. R. Fund, that is to say to confine its use to capital expenditure and not to draw upon it for covering revenue deficits. Government have, therefore, decided not to resort to the expedient of effecting a transfer from the Fund to their revenues for the purpose of meeting, wholly or in part, the gap of Rs. 450 lakhs to which I have referred. As for taxation, it will come when it must.

The situation is such as to warrant, not a minor augmentation here and there, but a review of the whole field of our revenue resources, or rather, in view of the new developments, of such part of that field as is still open to us. Those developments, however, are not yet definitive—important questions, for example, remain to be decided by the Finance Commission shortly to be appointed by the President—and Government feel that any measures of major taxation would be inopportune at a moment of extreme fiscal fluidity like the present. The review must therefore wait, though not longer than it need.

Apart from a few minor readjustments of stamp duty, which will be duly embodied in the amendments to the Finance Act and which will have no net effect on the revenue position, this budget contains no proposal for new taxation. The minor changes proposed are: (i) a reduction in the basic rate of stamp duty levied on transactions in the Stock Exchange (which has long, and to some extent justifiably, complained of the relatively undue burden involved) from two annas to one and a half anna sand (ii) the extension of the stamp duty to forward markets other than those to which it is at present applicable. The decision, then, is to balance the budget by curtailment of expenditure. That decision brings the short-term plan which, as I have pointed out, is the budget, in conformity with the long-term plan which is the Development Programme. Both will reflect the same slowing down in the pace of expenditure which a realistic view of the new financial situation renders inevitable.

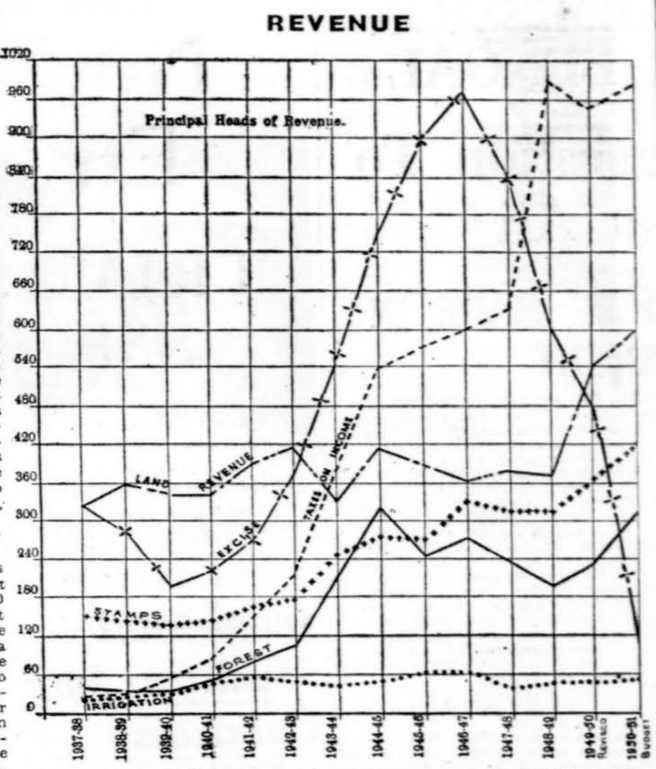
COMMITTEE REPORT

Foreseeing the changes likely to come about in our administrative structure, Government appointed in 1947 the Administrative Inquiry Committee, which submitted its report in 1948. Comprehensive as these recommendations were, their examination took some time. Information has, however, been submitted to the Legislature, from time to time, about the manner in which the recommendations were being disposed of. One of these recommendations related to the carrying out in the Secretariat, in each of the administrative department of Government, and in the offices in the districts an inquiry by competent officials to determine the volume and nature of work, to examine if this could be curtailed and to ascertain if there should be available, before the end of the next financial year, in a form which should enable Government to gauge the scope for fresh taxation, to determine the basis of such taxation, and to consider what modifications may be made in the existing system of taxation.

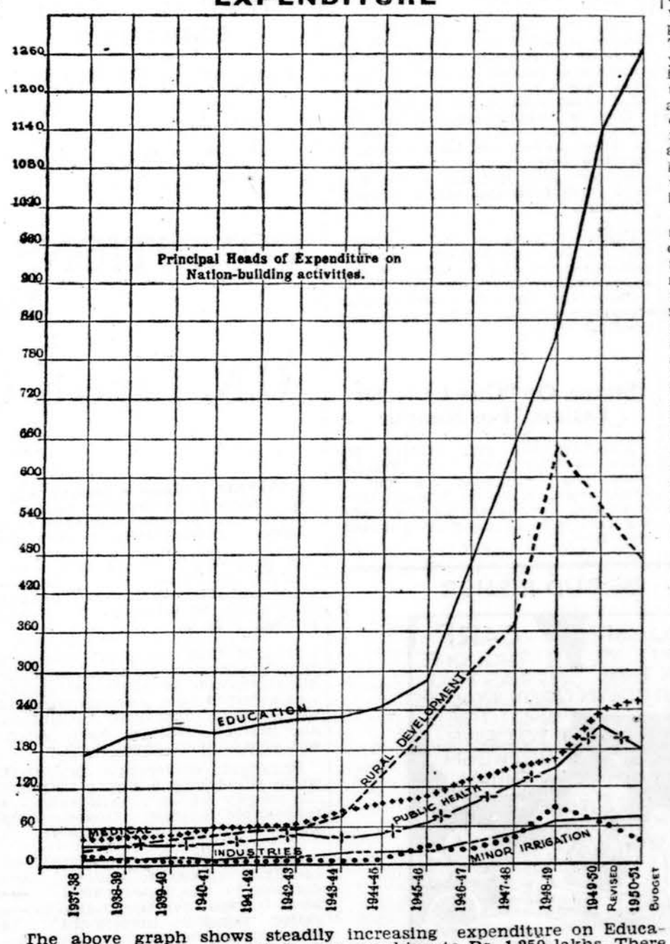
That further taxation may be necessary to enable Government to extend the programme of social services and economic development, such as is essential for the welfare of the people of the State, is a matter which admits of little doubt. The principle, however, which Government must keep in mind is that of ensuring that the effect of fresh taxation on the cost of living of the common man is inappreciable, that it does not hamper productive effort, and that the sacrifice asked for from the tax-payer is proportionate to the services derived or the benefits rendered, as also to the ability to pay. These are the principles that should motivate any sound system of public finance.

As Dr. Hugh Dalton has observed: "The best system of public finance is that which secures the maximum social advantage from the operations which it conducts". It is the claim of the present Government that they have adhered to this policy in the past; and it is their desire to continue to do so in future. Science and invention—improvements in industry and agriculture—have helped, and will do so more largely in future, to secure new sources of wealth and to enlarge existing ones.

Whatsoever the form of economic organisation in a country, it is one of the obligatory functions of a well-administered State to ensure that the increased resources available within its borders are employed not for private gratification, but for the common advantage of the people of the State. The maximum social advantage will consist in diverting larger and larger proportions of the surplus for promoting social security, for providing social services and for financing productive effort in the field of industry and agriculture.



The above graph shows at a glance how taxes and duties, including Sales Tax, have shot up reaching Rs. 2,140 lakhs in 1949-50 in the State of Bombay. But 1950-51 Budget estimate shows a decline to Rs. 1,800 lakhs. Taxes on income are stationary around Rs. 970 lakhs. Land Revenue, Stamp duty and Forest revenues continue their upward trend but Excise has fallen off to Rs. 110 lakhs.



The above graph shows steadily increasing expenditure on Education in the State of Bombay, now reaching to Rs. 1,250 lakhs. There is reduction of about Rs. 180 lakhs expenditure on Rural Development, as well as a small cut in expenditure on Public Health and Minor Irrigation.

Civil Courts And Rights Of People

SURAT, Feb. 20 (P.T.I.): Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, told the Surat Bar Association this evening that separation of judiciary from the executive should mean that the civil courts would be the sole authority to decide the civil rights of the people.

Mr. Chagla was replying to Dewan Bahadur Natwerlal Jhavery, the President of the Surat Bar Association who pointed to the "increasing tendency of the legislature to debar lawyers from appearing in judicial and semi-judicial proceedings and to debar civil courts from taking cognizance of matters affecting civil rights of the subjects of this state".

Mr. Chagla added that separation of judiciary from the executive should not mean merely that magistrates would be under the control of the High Court. The more important thing was that revenue and executive officials should not step into the jurisdiction of the judiciary.

There was a tendency these days to look upon the legal profession with profession, he said. In olden days suspicion and it was suicidal to undermine the dignity of the every young man was ambitious to become a member of the bar. Today young men turned away from the legal profession not because the profession was not lucrative enough but because lawyers were being looked at with suspicion.

Mr. Ghagla said he was trying to bring about a unification of the bar with benefit both to the bench and the bar. The lawyers could then enjoy greater facilities and greater equality.

The Chief Justice unveiled a portrait of Mr. H. K. Chainani, a former District Judge of Surat and at present Judge of the Bombay High Court.

GIRL DEMONSTRATORS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Hold Teachers Responsible For Their Acts

AMRITSAR, Feb. 20, (PTI): The city magistrate today released on bail two girl students and three others arrested in connection with a clash between police and demonstrators which occurred here on Feb. 17.

The girls stated that they were minors and were not Communists and had been brought to the demonstration by their teachers. One College girl Bibi Kulwant Kaur was released earlier. Six others have applied for bail.

In all 43 persons were arrested after the demonstration.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Centre Advances Rs. 12 Crores As Loan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20, (PTI): The Government of India had sanctioned nearly Rs. 12 crores to displaced persons up to December 31 1949 in rural loan schemes petty loan schemes for urban displaced persons and schemes for financial assistance through the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, it is learnt.

The share of urban displaced persons was more than 70 per cent of the total amount sanctioned, the loans being utilised by them for their resettlement in a large variety of industries, business and petty trades.

RURAL SHARE

Rural loans of the order of more than Rs. 4.15 crores were advanced to displaced families resettling on land for purchases of seeds, cultivators implements and for construction or repair of houses.

Out of the rural loans sanctioned, East Punjab led with over Rs. 2.23 crores Rajasthan Union and West Bengal being the second and third highest recipients East Punjab similarly led in the Petty Loans Scheme and in the loans sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

WINTER MONSOON GRIPS HYDERABAD

Heavy Rainfall Forecast

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 21 (UPI): The cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are in the grip of a winter monsoon. It has been raining since yesterday. The sharp showers, accompanied by thunder, have brought down the temperature.

The sky continues to be overcast and more rain is forecast. It is yet premature to say if this unseasonal rain will be beneficial to the crops.

PROTECTION TO SODA ASH INDUSTRY

Government Decision

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to extend protection to Soda Ash industry for a period of three years in keeping with the Tariff Board recommendation, the Ministry of Commerce announced today.

The Tariff Board had also recommended conversion of the duty of soda ash from revenue to protective and its increase to 30 per cent ad valorem preferential and 40 per cent standard as also a subsidy of Rs 1-8-0 per cwt. on sale of soda ash produced by the Dharangadhar Chemical Works Ltd. and the Tata Chemical Works.

The Government have accepted those recommendations subject to the following modifications:—

(1) Duty should be increased to 40 per cent ad valorem preferential and 50 per cent standard, and
(2) The subsidy should be Rs. 1 per cwt.

PROMOTING TOURIST TRAFFIC IN INDIA

Publicity Sections In State Capitals

MADRAS, Feb. 21 (PTI).—To promote tourist traffic at places of interest, the Government of India have decided to open "tourist publicity sections" at each of the State capitals, it was learnt here today.

The sections will work in close coordination with the State Publicity departments. They will compile literature on places of interest and publicise them to attract visitors.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Public Works and Information Minister, Madras, who returned here today from Delhi after discussing publicity matters with officials of the Ministry of Information stated that the Central Government would open a tourist section first in Madras very shortly.

Similar sections would be opened in Bombay, Calcutta and other places.

GANDHI MEMORIAL IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (PTI): It has been decided that the proposed Mahatma Gandhi Memorial will be built on United States Government land in Washington, D.C. cables D. P. Wagle, PTI special correspondent.

The memorial foundation which recently elected its office-bearers has set the sum of ten million dollars as its target and is confident of raising the amount. The foundation will be responsible for building and maintaining the memorial.

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JOINT COMMISSION TO TOUR BENGAL

Nehru's Suggestion To Liaquat Ali

STATEMENT TO BE MADE IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. (PTI-UPI).

PRIME Minister Pandit Nehru is expected to make a statement in Parliament this week on the Bengal situation, it was learned here today.

A special meeting of the Congress Party in Parliament is expected to be held on Thursday to discuss the disturbances in East Bengal and the influx of refugees into Calcutta.

Pandit Nehru is understood to have made a suggestion to the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan for a rapid survey of the situation in the affected areas of the two Bengals by a joint commission consisting of the representatives of the East and West Bengal Governments and that this would be the best means of inspiring confidence.

In the meanwhile both the Governments have agreed that full facilities will be given to the Deputy High Commissioner and High Commissioner on both sides to go about and ascertain facts for themselves in the areas affected by communal rioting.

The Indian High Commissioner in Karachi is flying to Dacca tomorrow. The Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu has also been asked by the Government of India to move out to the affected areas and visit by plane if necessary some of the outlying towns reported to have been affected by the disturbances.

DELIBERATE PLOT

Official quarters in Delhi have received reports of widespread rioting involving heavy loss of life and property from many areas in East Bengal. They point out that the Indian Press has hitherto exercised commendable restraint in the matter of giving publicity to these reports.

The Press in Pakistan, they assert, seems to have run riot with grossly exaggerated and often fantastic accounts of happenings in Calcutta and other places in West Bengal and consider this propaganda as a part of a deliberate plot to throw the blame for the happenings in East Bengal on communal incidents in West Bengal.

The total casualties in the West Bengal disturbances were 51 Muslims and 41 Hindus in Calcutta and 51 Muslims and 31 Hindus outside Calcutta. About 1,200 Hindus and 150 Muslims were arrested. All responsible public leaders in West Bengal and the West Bengal Government deplored these incidents and with full public co-operation the situation was restored to normalcy in the course of a week.

50,000 HOMELESS IN DACCA

In Dacca, on the other hand, official quarters here emphasise, the riots were the direct results of incitement by leading Muslim Leaguers and others whom the authorities did nothing to restrain.

The immediate cause was a procession which started from the Secretariat on February 10 shouting inflamatory slogans and calling for revenge on Hindus. This was preceded by the distribution of objectionable leaflets written in red ink by the Muslim League. Publicity was given to the contents of these leaflets by means of megaphones and at public meetings.

Information received here further shows that rioting of a very serious character broke out on February 10 and for days the Deputy High Commissioner for India could not move about. In fact, he was advised by the East Bengal Government not to fly his flag.

As a result of the rioting more than 50,000 Hindus out of the total Hindu population of 80,000 in Dacca city had to take shelter in refugee camps which had to be protected by military guards against attack by riotous mobs.

Information shows that the houses which were evacuated by the Hindus have been occupied by the Muslims and that very fact prevents the rehabilitation of the refugees in their homes. The extent of casualties is not known but one report shows that 200 dead bodies were cremated in the first two days of the rioting.

E. BENGAL SILENCE

Official circles express surprise that the East Bengal Government remained completely silent over the happenings in other parts of East Bengal. A few persons are stated to have been evacuated by air from Chittagong, but the train and steamer services generally are at a standstill.

Whether this is due to a deliberate policy on the part of the East Bengal Government to prevent reports of happenings reaching India or whether intending evacuees find it unsafe to travel by steamers, cannot be ascertained here. The only casualties outside Dacca admitted by the East Bengal Government so far are said to be "some deaths and injuries" in Feni, in Noakhali District.

NEHRU IN TOUCH

The Prime Minister is reviewing the situation in East Bengal and is in constant touch with the West Bengal Government. The Chief Secretary to the West Bengal Government, Mr. Sukumar Sen, who arrived here yesterday, conveyed his first hand information on the latest situation in East Bengal to the Deputy Prime Minister.

During the last 48 hours, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, M.P., received a number of telegrams describing the situation as it is developing in different districts and towns of Eastern Pakistan. The places of disturbances are Faridpur, Satkhira, Khulna, Chandpur, Bagerhat, Barisal, Agartala, Chittagong, Noakhali, Feni, Dacca, Bikrampur and interior. They all narrate harrowing details of murder, loot, arson, forceful conversion, abduction, indiscriminate stabbing and forced detention of Hindus in Eastern Pakistan.

According to these telegrams, outrages were also committed by Pakistan railway employees, engine crew, guards, ticket collectors, checkers and coolies on the trains, and many cases of murder of women and children are reported to have taken place in the railway trains, steamers and boats, as all communications are in the hands of Muslims. Trains from Pakistan to Sealdah are coming empty which seems to corroborate the fact of prevention of Hindus from escaping into India.

Opinion in lobby circles is convinced that only firm attitude on the part of India will save the situation in East Bengal.

16 PLANES ON JOB

CALCUTTA: Sixteen planes a day are flying between Calcutta and Dacca for the last 8 days carrying people who want to be evacuated. The airlift is sought to be extended to other parts of East Pakistan. Medicines and dried milk are also being flown to Dacca.

Disclosing these facts, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy in a statement today on the East Bengal situation said that vague and unconfirmed reports of disturbances in Pakistan areas were coming in and the Governments of India and West Bengal were trying to ascertain facts with the help of Pakistan and East Bengal Governments.

INTERDEPENDENCE

Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, said here today that responsibility for the maintenance of communal peace and harmony was not merely that of men and women acting in groups and organisations, but it was indeed personal and individual. It was the bounden duty of every citizen to discharge his personal obligations in that regard faithfully and with diligence.

Dr. Katju was addressing the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The Governor referred to the economic interdependence of West and East Bengal and said that the partition of Bengal had caused not only economic but also social disruption in the life of the people. There was, therefore need for the citizens, both of West and East Bengal, to display the utmost fellow-feeling and forbearance towards one another.

GLOBE TROTTER HAT

With legends and superstitions attached to it and more than 100 labels sticking, this tricky hat has girdled the globe covering more than 100,000 miles by air so far. It was brought at the Santa Cruz airport Bombay on a B.O.A.C. plane on Monday and was handed over to Air India to be sent on to Calcutta.

It is handed over by pilots from airline to airline and the superstition is that if the hat is not passed on, it might bring ill-luck.

Immigrant Muslims Join Congress

GAUHATI, Feb. 20, (PTI): About 10,000 Muslim immigrants at a big rally in Tezpur in upper Assam are reported to have decided to join the Congress.

The District Congress President, Mr. Tripatmy, who presided, welcomed them into the Congress fold and exhorted them to pledge complete loyalty to the Indian Union. He advised them to begin a new chapter of secular politics.

Serious Train Collision Averted

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 20, (PTI): A serious train collision between the 28 Up Allahabad Bombay Express and the 27 Down Bombay-Allahabad Express was narrowly averted in the early hours of Sunday by the alertness of the driver of the Up train at Majhawan Railway Station (near Satna) where both the trains were scheduled to cross

Passengers who arrived by the Up train which reached Jubbulpore four hours behind the scheduled time said that a wrong point was given to the Allahabad-Bombay Express and she was allowed to move along the same track where the 27 Down Bombay-Allahabad Express was standing. The driver of the 28-Up detected the mistake in time and applied the vaccum brakes which brought his train to a dead halt with a great jerk only 15 yards away from the stationary down train.

ELIMINATING "RED TAPE" IN U.P.

Government Appoints Commissioner

LUCKNOW Feb. 20 (P.T.I.): Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, told the U. P. Legislative Assembly today that the Government had appointed a Commissioner for Finance and Reorganisation for eliminating "Red tape and introducing necessary reforms in the administrative machinery."

The Chief Minister replying to an independent member, Mr. Asrar Ahmad revealed that the Government had under consideration draft rules for legislation for setting up a board of film censor. Since under the new constitution the cinematograph was a central subject, the Government had sent the draft rules to the Advocate General with a view to examining whether such legislation could be enacted.

Sheikh Abdullah

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sheikh M. Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State, was entertained to dinner by Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, at his residence, tonight.

BILL TO REPLACE ORDINANCE

Jurisdiction For Special Courts

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (PTI): Sardar Patel Home Minister, introduced in Parliament today a bill to confer upon special criminal courts, constituted by or under certain State laws, jurisdiction to try offences against laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union list.

The Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated on January 21 last, and due to expire shortly, which concerned on special courts the jurisdiction to try offences relating to matters in the Federal Legislative list.

A Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, was introduced by Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister.

The object of the bill is to continue protection to certain industries and to discontinue protection to certain others on the advice of the Tariff Board. Industries which will continue to be protected up to December 31, 1951 include: glucose, alloy, tool and special steels, ferro-silicon, non-ferrous metals, batteries for motor vehicles, calcium chloride, sodium sulphite, stearic acids, plywood and tea chests, cotton and hair belting, wood-screws, iron or steel baling hoops and dry batteries.

Bichromates, coated ayrasives, antimony, hurricane lanterns and cocoa powder will be protected up to the end of 1952 and sewing machines and electric motors to the end of 1953.

Protection to the phosphates and phosphoric acid and steel belt lacing industries will be discontinued, the bill states, from March 31 1950.

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, introduced a bill the object of which is to continue in force up to March 31, 1952 the provisions of the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947 and to extend the scope of the Act to all the territories of India which are under the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament in regard to the subject matter of that Act.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW SHOT DEAD

Responsible For Murders And Dacoities In Punjab

PATIALA, Feb. 20 (P.T.I.): The joint anti-dacoity staff of the P. E. P. S. U. and Punjab police shot dead Jangir Singh, a notorious outlaw, in an armed encounter in the village of Raisar in Barnala District, yesterday.

Jangir Singh who carried a reward on his head, had escaped from the Patiala Central Jail in 1948 when he was awaiting trial for three murders and dacoities.

After his escape Jangir Singh had formed a gang of dacoits which, according to the police, was responsible for a number of murders, dacoities and kidnappings in P.E.P.S.U.

Another alleged dacoit, Teju, was also killed by the police in another village.

LONDON, Feb. 20 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A two and a half ton tractor is being flown from London on Thursday to New Delhi for agricultural demonstrations here.

MUSLIM SEPARATISTS ON THE OFFENSIVE

Guerilla Raids In Indonesia

DJAKARTA, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter).

DAR UL ISLAM (Muslim Separatist) guerillas have launched several fierce attacks on Indonesian troops in Tasikmalaja about 150 miles west of here since Dutch units withdrew on February 8, according to reports from usually reliable sources in Bandung.

These reports said 500 guerillas entered the town the night of February 13-14, attacked defence posts, raided the gaol, and released 29 prisoners before the army counter-attacked and drove them out.

Army casualties were reported to be 52 dead. Dar Ul Islam casualties were unknown, but believed to be high.

Guerilla attacks on army lines of communication are a nightly occurrence, and reports indicate that the army may be about to launch a full-scale clearing operation in the Tasik-Malaja area.

Observers here thought the Army's silence on the subject so far might be due to the fact that the Government is still trying to settle the Dar Ul Islam problem by political negotiation.

U. S. COURT'S NEW 'NO STRIKE ORDER' ON JOHN LEWIS

Workers Continue To Ignore Govt.'s Orders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Federal judge Richmond B. Keech today issued a new no strike order against Mr. John L. Lewis and his United Mine-Workers' Union, 370,000 of whose members are now in their third week of strike.

The order, issued a few hours after New York's millions of lights had been dimmed to save fuel, runs until March 3.

Judge Keech has had a "stop strike" order out since February but the miners have ignored it. Their present "no contract, no work" strike is also in defiance of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis has observed the order to the extent of twice telling the miners they should return to work.

Coal stocks are down to less than 10 day's supply and "dim outs" and fuel rationing are threatened in many cities.

One of the biggest steel forms in the country today prepared to dismiss 23,000 workers by Wednesday. Other major companies also planned production cuts.

One possible Government move is a contempt action against the union mine workers. This could result in big fines.

Detained Lorries Allowed To Pass Into Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (P.T.I-Reuter): Lorries loaded with metal for Berlin, detained by Russian guards on the outskirts of the city yesterday, began to trickle into Berlin this afternoon after being held up for 24 hours.

West Berlin police reported this evening that about ten out of the reported 21 lorries halted, had been allowed to continue their journey, but that the remainder were still held a few hundred yards from the American sector boundary.

Drivers arriving in Berlin reported that the Russians had given no reasons either for the detention or subsequent release of the lorries.

Other road and rail traffic between West Germany and Berlin was moving normally today.

Statue Of "Our Lady Of Fatima" For Kanpur

KANPUR, Feb. 221, (PTI): The statue of "Our Lady of Fatima" which has completed a tour of South India, is beiny brought here. The priests accompanying the statue will take it to Lucknow after a short stay here.

Hatta's Response To Vyshinsky

REPRESENTATIVE FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

DJAKARTA, Feb. 21 (PTI)—The Indonesian Government announced today that it has informed Russia it is sending a delegation to Moscow to open diplomatic relations, says N. Rajamani, PTI correspondent.

Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Premier and Foreign Minister, recently received a cable from M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, stating "either you send your representative to us or we shall send ours to you. Consider both ways acceptable and would like to know which you would prefer. We agree on our part in advance either way".

Dr. Hatta replied: "We are pleased to accept your proposal to open negotiations. We will send a representative to you for negotiation. The date and composition of the delegation will be cabled later. Assuring you of our highest consideration."

Russia recognised United States of Indonesia last January 25.

WITHDRAWAL OF DUTCH TROOPS

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20 (P.T.I.—Reuter): A record number of 9,000 Dutch troops is expected to arrive in Holland this week from Indonesia, authoritative military sources said here today.

Since the Dutch Government at the Round Table Conference of December last promised to do its best to repatriate all Dutch forces from Indonesia within six months of the transfer of sovereignty, about 1,000 men have returned to Holland.

There still remain about 60,000 men awaiting repatriation and it is expected to take the greater part of this year to transport them.

S. PACIFIC KINGS TO CONFER

CANBERRA, Feb 21, (PTI-Reuter): More than 60 kings, headmen and leaders, who represent 2,500,000 South Pacific islanders, will fly to Fiji in April to discuss social, economic, and health conditions of their people.

Announcing the conference—the first of its kind—Mr. W. D. Forsyth, Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, said that the experiment might be repeated at three-year intervals.

THAILAND STILL UNDECIDED

Recognition Of Bao Dai

BANGKOK, Feb 21, (PTI-Reuter): The Thailand cabinet failed after five hours, to agree to recognise the new independent states of Vietnam was passed to the Foreign Ministry for "special study".

Two Of Seven Guilty To Die

BUDAPEST TRIALS CONCLUDE

BUDAPEST, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Edgar Sanders, 46-year-old Briton, and self-confessed spy, was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment for espionage and economic sabotage by the Budapest Peoples Court today.

Robert Vogeler, grey-haired Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York, who had confessed he was a secret service agent, was sent to prison for 15 years on similar charges.

Court President, Vilmos Olty ordered confiscation of their entire property in Hungary and expulsion after finishing their sentences.

Death sentences were passed on Imre Geiger and Zoltan Rado, the two chief Hungarian defendants who were found guilty of high treason and economic sabotage.

Keleman Komonkos and Dr. Istvan Just a Catholic priest, were each sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and former Countess Edina Dory to five years.

All seven had pleaded guilty at the three-day trial before the same judge who sentenced Cardinal Mindszenty.

The President reviewed the evidence presented during the trial. It was completely clear today he said, that the accused persons' real bosses were the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington who were "preparing to hurl the world into a new war."

Israel Accuses United Nations

GENEVA, Feb. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Israel today accused the United Nations of failing to carry out its promises towards Jerusalem.

Addressing the Trusteeship Council here, Mr. Aubrey Eban, Israeli delegate, said that in 1947 the United Nations had pledged itself "to ensure that peace and order reign in Jerusalem" and "to promote security, well being and any constructive measures of development for the residents".

"Not a single one of these provisions was ever carried out," he declared.

"As the danger to Jerusalem's people became increasingly acute, the retreat of the United Nations became swifter and more decisive" he said.

The drafting and implementation of a statute for Jerusalem was quite beyond the scope of the Trusteeship Council.

M. Ahmad Shukairy, Syrian Delegate, describing Mr. Eban's speech as "a new rebellion by Israel against the United Nations" repeated his demand for economic sanctions against Israel under the United Nations Charter. These should be applied on two main arteries into Tel Aviv—dollars from New York and sterling from London. It suggested Doctor Mohammed Jamail Irq. said "the voice of justice has ben ignored in Palestine. As long as Jerusalem is in the hands of the militant camps, its destruction can be foreseen.

"History will see to it that those who will not implement the statute will stand responsible before mankind".

RUMANIA WITHDRAWS FROM W.H.O.

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Rumania today announced her withdrawal from the World Health Organisation in a cable to Mr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General.

Rumania is the fifth State to leave the organisation, Russia, Byelorussia, Ukraine and Bulgaria having withdrawn within the last 12 months.

All gave the reason that the organisation was not meeting the needs of the people.

CONDITIONS UNSTABLE IN INDIA

U.N. Experts On Why Capital Is Shy

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 21, (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations economic experts have listed Government controls and unstable political conditions as two main reasons preventing private capital flowing to under-developed countries. These countries include India, Burma, and the Philippines.

A third main factor was exchange restrictions, the experts—members of the United Nations secretariat declared in a report published here.

It said that potential investors were deterred by international political tension or internal strifes and referred to a seeming paradox that under-developed countries and private investors, have different ideas about investment.

Principal divergence is that while the investor wants to place his money where it will reap a reasonable interest, Governments want to be able to control it.

Governments of under-developed countries appear to believe, according to the report, that the ideal foreign investment is what is called "portfolio investment" in Government bonds or in enterprises directly serving economic development. Unfortunately, foreign capitalists appear to be somewhat uninterested in "portfolio investment."

It added when Governments stressed the financing of roads, harbour facilities, irrigation projects and other public facilities they found foreign capital was not readily available.

Countess Mountbatten Visiting Delhi

FAYID, (Suez Canal Zone), Feb. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Countess Mountbatten, President of the St. John Ambulance Corps, today started a three-day tour of British Army and Air Force hospitals and medical units in the Suez Canal area.

She arrived here yesterday on her way to the Far East.

Before beginning a month's tour of service hospitals in the Far East early next month, Countess Mountbatten will spend a short time at New Delhi, to which she flies on Friday.

MUTT AND JEFF—I'll Bet The Motorcycle Bugs Will Hate Me For This — **By BUD FISHER**

YOU SAY YOUR NEW MOTORCYCLE CAN DO SEVENTY?
EASY! HER GRANDMOTHER COULD DO EIGHTY! WANNA GO FOR A SPIN?
BOY, IT SURE IS DARK OUT THIS WAY!
YEH, AND THIS IS A PRETTY NARROW ROAD TOO!
CRASH!
YOU SAP! DIDN'T YA SEE THAT CAR COMIN'?
CAR?-- I THOUGHT IT WAS TWO MOTORCYCLES AND I TRIED TO DRIVE BETWEEN THEM!
Fisher

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